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Monday, March 16, 1964
Phalguna 26, 1885 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Seventh Session
(Third Lok Sabha)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, March 16, 1964/Phalguna 26, 1885 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Central Committee on Administration

***586. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations made by the Central Committee on Administration during the last one year and the action taken thereon by Government so far; and

(b) the number of sittings of the Committee held during the last six months?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2532/64].

(b) Three.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether this Central Committee on Administration as also the Organisation and Methods Division and the special division in the Finance Ministry are going to continue even when this new Administrative Reforms Division is going to be created under the Home Ministry, and if it is so, how the work is to be coordinated and how that division will be more effective when downgraded from the Cabinet rank to Ministry rank?

The Minister Without Portfolio (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): In so far as co-ordination is concerned.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: First let him answer whether these are going to continue. We have got the O & M Division and another special division in the Finance Ministry. We have got the Central Committee on Administration in the Cabinet and now it has been announced on the floor of the House that another Administrative Reforms Division is going to be created in the Home Ministry. Are all these three going to exist simultaneously or not? That is the first question. If so, how are they going to be coordinated and how is it an improvement?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I would not say I have studied this matter fully. Secondly, the Department of Administrative Reforms will be the main department in future for carrying out the various recommendations made by the Committee on Administration. As far as I can judge, the work concerning the Finance Ministry may have continue for some time, but generally all the work will have to be passed on to the Department of Administrative Reforms in the Home Ministry.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I have before me a report of this Central Committee which deals exclusively with the administrative reforms. May I know what has been the impact in real terms of the work of this committee during the last 1½ years, in financial terms and in terms of efficiency?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: For that if the hon. Member so desires, I can place a statement on the Table of the House, because even if I read out the steps. . .

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: He can say, we have saved so much.

Mr. Speaker: That statement may be placed on the Table of the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: After the emergency was proclaimed in October 1962 and the Government girded their loins to drive out the Chinese, is it a fact that the administrative machinery, after a brief spurt of energetic activity, has now relapsed by and large into its old habits of inertia and apathy, and if so, does Government propose to treat this malaise by means and ways other than appointing committees—that is to say, by the Ministers themselves setting a worthy example. . .

Mr. Speaker: He will confine himself to the question. That is too general a question that the hon Member has put. Why should he put it every time?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I thought it was relevant. If you think otherwise, I would not put it. What can I say? Has the committee suggested, during the last 18 months after the Chinese invasion, that the adminstration could and should be geared up by (a) Ministers themselves setting a worthy example, (b) the lazy and inefficient officials should be punished and (c) the honest and efficient officers should be promoted and rewarded?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Yes, Sir; various steps have been taken. Special stress has been laid on giving opportunities to junior but competent officers to be put in charge of different kinds of work, although sometimes there may be complaints and grievances that the seniormost was not given that chance. Secondly, of course, about the personal, it is the responsibility of the Minister concerned to see to it that the administration or his department functions effectively and efficiently. For that, of course, the Minister has himself to show the way.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Has to a worthy example.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I entirely agree. But this Committee itself has, therefore, made many recommendations and many of them have been implemented and are in the process of implementation.

Shri Kapur Singh: I want to ask whether the major problems under the scrutiny of this Committee arose out of growing complexities of the administration itself or out of undefined relationship between the politicians and the permanent public servants; and, if the latter be the cause, may I know whether this problem is also seized of by this Committee.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I do not think the political aspect has to be considered by this Committee. But the main point, as the hon. Member himself said, is the expanding work both in the States as well as in the Centre. The expanding work has led to many complications also. So we have to tackle those complications and complexities and try to simplify the administration as far as possible.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Some hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: I have called all the Administrative Officers in the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You mean ex-', or former.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: One part of my question has not been answered.

Mr. Speaker: Then he can try some other time.

Trade Transit Facilities for Nepal

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*587. **Shri B. P. Yadava:**
Shri Dhaon:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Yogendra Jha:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri Swell:
Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Nepal has asked India for immediate transit facilities across India for Nepal-Pakistan trade; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Nepal has asked for transit facilities across India for Nepal-Pakistan trade.

(b) Government of India have agreed to provide transit facilities under the Treaty of Trade & Transit signed between the two Governments in 1960.

श्री भी० प्र० यादव : श्रीमन्, भारत में से होकर नेपाल का पाकिस्तान से जो व्यापार, ट्रेड, होगा, उस पर भारत सरकार का क्या नियंत्रण, कंट्रोल, होगा ?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I have not been able to follow the language.

Mr. Speaker: Would this Government have any control over the trade that takes place between Nepal and Pakistan?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Yes, Sir. We only provide transit facilities for trade and we have laid down certain conditions under which this will be done, like provision of wagons, customs facilities etc.

Mr. Speaker: The question is whether this Government will have any control.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: No, Sir we have no control.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know if any new situation is arising to call the attention of this Government in this matter or the trade has been going on for a long time and there is nothing very new in this matter?

The Minister Without Portfolio (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): It is true that they want to expand the trade now and something has been going on. Nepal wants to expand the trade, and it has to be agreed to in accordance with our trade agreement between India and Nepal.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Are there reasons to believe or apprehend that Nepal is planning to increase its volume of trade with Pakistan at the expense of India; if so, will this not give a fillip to that trend?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It is not so.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What is not so? Does he mean that it will not give a fillip, or Nepal is not planning to . . . .

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Not at the cost of India.

श्री यशपाल सिह : क्या भारत सरकार ने नेपाल से इस बात का पता लगाने की कोशिश की है कि कौन सी चीजें ऐसी हैं जो कि भारत में नहीं मिल रही हैं और पाकिस्तान के साथ उनको इस तरह से ट्रीटी करने का मौका मिला तो क्या सरकार के पास इस तरह के उपाय हैं कि उन हवाई जहाज़ों से हथियार वग़ैरह उधर को न जा सकेंगे ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : जी नहीं इसकी तो कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है बाकी वह

दो स्वतन्त्र देश हैं और आपस में उनको एक दूसरे के साथ ट्रीटी आदि करने का अधिकार है हम से वह जो भी चीजें या सहूलियतें मांगेंगे हम उनको देने को तैयार हैं ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : हमको इस तरह से एक्सप्लायट करने के लिये तो यह नहीं किया जा रहा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर ।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know if similar trade facilities are extended, as far as trade between India and other countries that pass through Pakistan is concerned?

Mr. Speaker: Does Pakistan afford to us similar facilities for our trade with other countries across Pakistan?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: There is trade going on between Afganistan and India. Pakistan has to give us facilities, and it is doing that.

Shri A. P. Jain: What exactly is the provocation for this new request since an agreement already exists? Are any new commodities going to be sent from Pakistan to Nepal?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I could not follow the latter part of the question.

Shri A. P. Jain: May I know whether any new commodities are going to be taken by Nepal from Pakistan through India?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: We do not know about the commodities. As I said, they want to extend their trade further. Their desire seems to be to extend it on a big scale. They want us to give them necessary facilities. So far as transit is concerned, we have to impose certain conditions, make some checks etc. They want us to do it quickly.

Shri A. P. Jain: The reply is not clear.

Mr. Speaker: He says that he does not know whether any new commodity has been added to the list.

Shri A. P. Sharma: The hon. Minister of External Affairs has stated just now that there will be no control on such trade, so far as India is concerned. What will be the benefit derived by this country by allowing Nepal to extend her trade through India.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: The question of benefit does not arise.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): There is no question of any benefit to this country. It is a mutual arrangement of extending facilities to a friendly country.

Shri Ranga: Is it not in our general interests and will it not be more profitable if we extend our trade with Nepal than allow it to extend its trade with our rivals, by making available to it goods of better quality and that too at cheeper rates?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: We have done it. In fact, we have taken various measures in this regard. I might inform the hon. Member that recently our Minister for International Trade had gone to Kathmandu and he had discussions with the Nepal Government, as a result of which our trade with Nepal is going to expand a great deal.

Defence Training Institutions

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*588. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
{ **Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:**

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Defence training institutions proposed to be opened by the Central Government in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that the existing institution are not sufficient to cope with the rush of trainees; and

(c) when and where these institutions will be opened?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Two institutions for training of Air Force personnel have recently been sanctioned. Besides, a recent proposal from Army Headquarters to open an Artillery Centre and a clerk's Training school is under examination.

(b) After the emergency, capacity of old training institutions was augmanted and new institutions were opened. Generally speaking, the expanded capacity has proved adequate.

(c) One institution for training of Air Force personel will be opened in Baroda early in the next financial year. The second institution will be opened at Hyderabad, but it is not possible to give any date at present.

श्री यशपाल सिह क्या सरकार यह बतला मकती है कि इन संस्थाओं को खोलने के लिए उमने क्या क्राइटेरिया रक्खा है और लखनऊ से ५० लाख की जायदाद का जो ओफ़र हुआ है सैनिक स्कूल वहां खोलने के लिए उस पर गौर किया है यदि नहीं तो क्या उसका कारण बतला सकते हैं ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Normally these locations are decided on the facilities available at those places, particularly about accommodation and other things, like, communications etc. Sometimes other considerations, like family accommodation, are also taken into account. About the Sainik School in Lucknow, of course, this matter is with the State Government and, I think, they have decided something about it.

श्री यशपाल सिह : मेरठ डिवीज़न जहां सब से ज्यादा जवान हैं और सब से ज्यादा यहां से मिलेटरी में रिक्रूटमेंट होता है तो क्या मेरठ डिवीज़न के लिए कोई ख़ास तजवीज़ है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Requirements of training institutions are decided on the considerations of the Army as a whole and not of a particular division as such.

Shri Ranga: Why is it that there are not sufficient number of training institutes in the South except at Bangalore?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: That is not true. There is, for example, the Air Academy which is being set up at Hyderabad; then, there is an Air Force Training Centre at Coimbatore. There are other institutions also. There are a lot of other things too.

Shri D. J. Naik: What would be the capacity of the Training Institute at Baroda and what will be the number of trainees to be recruited every year?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: To begin with it will have more than 150 officers and nearly 350 other ranks.

Shri Majithia: Is there any proposal afoot to move the Sainik School away from the Punjab?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I will require notice.

श्री ब्रज बिहारी मेहरोत्रा : सरकार जो सैनिक स्कूल चला रही है उनमें डिफेंस की ट्रेनिंग का भी क्या समावेश किया जायेगा ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Sainik Schools can be described as public schools with military bias. Some military training is given there.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know, if the Government is award of the fact that besides the Air Force Wing of the Army there is also a Naval Wing and the Infantry Wing? May I also know if any efforts have been made to step up the number of trainees in these two wings of the Army, namely the Naval Wing and the Infantry Wing, during the last year of emergency?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: There is nothing as Infantry Wing but there certainly is the Naval Wing and certain steps have been taken about it.

Dr. M. S. Aney: How many institutions like that are there in Maharashtra and where are they located?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: There are some training institutions in Poona, for example. Then there is the Artillery Centre at Deolali near Nasik. That is a very traditional artillery training centre. As far as the trade training centres are concerned, they are at Aurangabad and other places.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि इन सैनिक स्कूलों के अन्दर राज्य सरकारों का सहयोग कितना होता है और केन्द्रीय सरकार का कितना होता है ?

श्री यशवन्त राव चह्वाण : ज्यादा तो राज्य सरकारों को करना पड़ता है । राज्य सरकारों को ज्यादा जिम्मेदारी लेनी पड़ती है । कहीं पर स्टाफ की पेज़ की जिम्मेदारी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट लेती है और स्कालरशिप्स भी वह देती है ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : गोवा, दामन और ड्यू में भी क्या इस प्रकार की कोई प्रशिक्षण संस्था खोलने का सरकार का विचार है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The Signals Training Centre is already functioning in Goa.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि जो सैनिक स्कूल हैं उनमें शिक्षा या इंस्ट्रक्शन का माध्यम क्या है ? क्या हर राज्य में जो सैनिक स्कूल खुले हैं उनमें इंस्ट्रक्शन का अलग अलग माध्यम है या एक ही है ?

श्री यशवन्त राव चह्वाण : राज्यों में अलग अलग सैनिक स्कूल चल रहे हैं लेकिन इंस्ट्रक्शन का मीडियम एक ही है ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : वह माध्यम क्या है यह बतलाया जाय ?

श्री यशवन्त राव चह्वाण : माध्यम तो अंग्रेजी है ।

वार्षिक प्रतिवेदनों के हिन्दी संस्करण

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*५८९. { **श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :**
श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :

क्या **संसद्-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ मंत्रालयों के हिन्दी में वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन लोक-सभा के आय-व्ययक सत्र के अवसान में उस समय उपलब्ध होते हैं जब उन मंत्रालयों के सम्बन्ध में वाद-विवाद समाप्त हो चुकता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं कि मंत्रालय अपने वार्षिक प्रतिवेदनों के हिन्दी संस्करण अंग्रेजी संस्करणों के साथ साथ संसद सदस्यों को दें ?

संसद्-कार्य मंत्री (श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). अनुवाद की अपर्याप्त सुविधाओं तथा मुद्रणालय में त्वरित कार्य भार बढ़ जाने के कारण १९६३ से पहले कुछ मंत्रालयों के हिन्दी वार्षिक प्रतिवेदनों को वितरण करने में विलम्ब हुआ ।

(ग) विभिन्न मंत्रालयों को आवश्यक आदेश दिये गये कि वे अनुदानों की मांगों पर चर्चा होने से पूर्व ही अंग्रेजी संस्करणों के साथ साथ सुनिश्चित रूप से हिन्दी संस्करणों का वितरण करें । परिणामतः १९६३ के बजट सत्र के दौरान सदस्यों को हिन्दी संस्करण ठीक समय पर उपलब्ध कर दिये गये । १९६४ के बजट सत्र के लिये भी उसी प्रकार की कार्रवाई की गई है ।

[(a) and (b). Prior to 1963, there were some cases of delay in circulation of Hindi versions of Annual Reports on account of inadequate facilities of translation and delay in printing due to rush of work.]

(c) Necessary instructions were issued to ensure supply of Hindi version along with the English version before the Demands for Grants of different Ministries were taken up for discussion. As a result, during the Budget Session of 1963, Hindi versions were made available to members well in time. Similar action has been initiated for the Budget Session, 1964.]

श्री त्यागी : मालूम होता है कि आप के स्टाफ का आदमी हिन्दी लिखना जानता नहीं है ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : रामायण वाली हिन्दी नहीं होगी ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It seems to be the first question in our parliament that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has answered a question.

श्रीमती सावित्री निगम : क्या मंत्री महोदय को ऐसी भी कोई शिकायतें मिली हैं कि जो अनुवाद हुआ है, उसमें कुछ इम्प्रूवमेंट्स लाने की जरूरत है और अनुवाद ठीक नहीं हुआ है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह उनका काम नहीं है ।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : अभी त्यागी जी की शिकायत हुई है कि अनुवाद ठीक नहीं है । इसके अलावा और कोई शिकायत नहीं है ।

श्रीमती सावित्री निगम : जो अनुवादक इन रिपोर्ट्स का ट्रांस्लेशन करते हैं, उनके बारे में क्या मंत्री महोदय ने यह जानने की चेष्टा की है कि उनकी एजुकेशनल क्वालिफिकेशंज क्या हैं और क्या वे इतनी योग्यता रखते हैं कि अनुवाद ठीक प्रकार से कर सकें ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : यह जो ट्रांस्लेशन का काम है यह हर मिनिस्ट्री में अलग अलग होता है । मेरा काम तो यह है कि वे ठीक समय पर इन प्रतिवेदनों को लायें, यह देखूं । अब किस मिनिस्ट्री में कैसे ट्रांस्लेटर्ज हैं, इसका जवाब मैं कैसे दे सकता हूं ।

डा० गोविन्द दास : क्या यह सही नहीं है कि अंग्रेज़ी को हिन्दी के साथ चलना चाहिये, हिन्दी को अंग्रेजी के साथ नहीं और जब तक अनुवाद की इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था रहेगी और मूल में हिन्दी में कार्रवाई नहीं होगी, तब तक ये प्रश्न हल नहीं होंगे ? क्या सरकार इसके ऊपर विचार कर रही है ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : हिन्दी अंग्रेजी दोनों साथ साथ चल रही हैं । जवाब तो बहुत से बातों का मिनिस्टर लोग यहां अंग्रेजी में देते हैं, कुछ के हिन्दी में भी आते हैं । अभी तक तो ऐसा सिलसिला हुआ नहीं है कि दोनों साथ साथ जवाब दिये हों कार्रवाई के । जब मिनिस्टर खुद जवाब देते हैं अंग्रेजी में तो क्या किया जाए उसका ।

डा० गोविन्द दास : मेरे प्रश्न का मुझे उत्तर नहीं मिला है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका सजेशन था जिसको उन्होंने सुन लिया है और अब सोचेंगे उस पर ।

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: Every Member of Parliament is requested to intimate to the Lok Sabha Secretariat as to whether he or she wants copies of the parliamentary proceedings and various other reports in Hindi or in English. I would like to know from the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs what is the number of Members both from Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha who have specifically asked for Hindi version of all these things.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I require notice for that. I do not know the figure now.

श्री किशन पटनायक : क्या मंत्री महोदय इस पर विचार करेंगे कि कुछ जरूरी प्रतिवेदनों के अन्य भाषाओं में भी संस्करण निकालें और उनको छापें ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह नहीं हो सकता है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जिन साउथ इंडियंज़ ने हिन्दी को बड़े प्रेम से सीखा है और एम० ए० तक हिन्दी पढ़ी है, क्या उन साउथ इंडियंज़ को यह ट्रांस्लेशन का काम सौंपा जाएगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सजैशन है ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : जो वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन मिलते हैं सदस्यों को, यह उसका शब्दानुवाद होता है या केवल भावानुवाद होता है ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : हम तो समझते हैं, जहां तक . . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : भावानुवाद है ।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : भावानुवाद है और अगर माननीय सदस्य समझें तो भाषानुवाद है ।

Shri Vishnu Kamath: Is it a fact that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has made parliamentary history by answering the first question on this portfolio. . . .

Mr. Speaker: What has that to do with this?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: . . . .and does he propose to repeat his performance in future?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : जो सवाल हिन्दी में दिये जाते हैं और उन में कुछ गलती होने के कारण जब वे वापिस भेजे जाते हैं दुरूस्त करने के लिये तो क्या यह सही नहीं है कि वे अंग्रेजी में जाते हैं ? अगर हां, तो हिन्दी में ही भेजने के लिये भी क्या आपने सोचा है ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : ये तो यहां लोक सभा सैक्रेटैरिएट से जाते हैं । मैं नहीं जानता हूं कैसे भेजे जाते हैं ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : जितने भी मंत्रालय हैं उन में से क्या किसी भी मंत्रालय में प्रतिवेदन को मूल रूप से हिन्दी में लिखा जाता है और फिर उसका अंग्रेजी में अनुवाद किया जाता है या सिर्फ अंग्रेजी में ही लिखा जाता है और हिन्दी में बाद में अनुवाद कर दिया जाता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल उन से सम्बन्ध नहीं रखता है और इसका वह जवाब नहीं दे सकते हैं । उनका काम तो इतना ही है कि वे इनको छपायें और देखें कि वक्त पर ये तैयार होते हैं या नहीं । इसका जवाब उन्होंने दे दिया है । बाकी का जो काम है वह मिनिस्ट्रीज का

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : जहां तक मुझे मालूम है अभी तक कहीं भी मूल प्रतिवेन हिन्दी में नहीं लिखा जाता है, यह सही है ।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In view of certain incongruities creeping in on account of the translation, may I know what exactly are the difficulties which the Minister experiences in having these originally composed in Hindi and then bringing them out in English?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: We shall examine it. I cannot say it offhand here, but as I have said, so far as the original report is concerned, it is in English and it is translated into Hindi.

Pondicherry

*593. **Shri Umanath:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that in the absence of measures to permit lawyers of Madras Bar to

practise in Pondicherry, people of the Union Territory of Pondicherry are experiencing difficulties in securing the benefits from various Indian Acts recently extended to that Territory;

(b) whether any representations were received requesting the Government of India to move the Chief Justice of Madras High Court in this connection; and

(c) if so, the action taken in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) The Government have received a few representations urging that the lawyers from the Madras Bar be allowed to practise in the Pondicherry Courts. However, the Government of Pondicherry do not favour this proposal and consider that the local lawyers are competent to handle the cases arising from the Indian enactments enforced there.

(b) This question was raised by a litigant before the Madras High Court who decided that it was entirely within the judicial discretion of the local Courts whether or not to permit lawyers from outside the Union Territory to appear before them, as the Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926 and the Advocates Act, 1961 had not been extended to Pondicherry.

(c) As all matters affecting the legal prefession fall under Entry 26 of the Concurrent List, proposal for such a Legislation has to come from the Pondicherry Government. No such proposal has been received so far.

Shri Umanath: All the 12 qualified lawyers of Pondicherry State are entirely not conversant with the Indian laws that have been recently extended to that State. May I know whether even after the High Court's decision referred to, giving discretion to the local magistrate to allow any lawyer of the choice of the respondent or defedant, the discretion is refused to be exercised by the local magistrates, and if so, the measures being contemplated to give relief to the citizens in Pondicherry?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I have already stated that it is entirely within the discretion of the Pondicherry Government to promote legislation to meet this demand. A question was asked in this regard in the Pondicherry Assembly itself, and the Chief Minister has given the answer that they have got enough people who also understand and who are also able to administer the laws extended to Pondicherry.

Shri Umanath: While the Chief Minister has said that, may I know whether the lawyers in Pondicherry had undergone any study of the Indian laws such as the Indian Penal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code, and the Indian Evidence Act that have been extended there?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I am not competent to say whether they have got knowledge of those laws, but as far as the Pondicherry Administration is concerned they admit that they are capable and competent to do their work.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I know whether the hon. Minister's attention has been drawn to the report that the Chief Minister of Pondicherry State has openly said in the legislature that he disapproves of the extension of Indian laws to Pondicherry, and perhaps, generally speaking, he wishes restoration of the French juridical system, and if so what Government propose to do in regard to the introduction of Indian laws, that is, all kinds of laws, not only the criminal laws but also the civil laws, into Pondicherry?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I have already stated in reply to Part (c) of the question what Government can do, because the item is under......

Mr. Speaker: His question is different. . . .

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of

Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Government have already introduced Indian laws there. It is possible that the Chief Minister had expressed his opinion; I do not know exactly what he said; he may have expressed his opinion, but that does not change the fact.

Relief to Families of Missing Army Personnel

***595. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to give relief to families of missing army personnel;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Punjab Government have decided that armed forces personnel, presumed dead, will be treated on par with those killed in action, in respect of family pension, gratuity and other benefits; and

(c) whether other States have put forward similar schemes?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) to (c). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Under the rules of the Central Government, families of missing Army personnel are given a special family allowance equal to 45 per cent of pay of rank in the case of officers, and either that or family allotment, which ever is more favourable, in the case of Other Ranks for the first four months from the date from which they are declared missing. Thereafter, they are given a special family pension and children's allowance, if admissible, for a further period of five months or till death is presumed, whichever is earlier. When orders are issued presuming the death of missing Army personnel after following the prescribed procedure, they are treated like Army personnel killed in action for all official purpose. Their families are thus entitled to special family pension and other benefits admissible under the rules for families of Army personnel killed in action.

In addition, the following *ex-gratia* grants have been given to the families of such personnel from the Army Relief Fund.

Officers: Rs. 1000 (in 2 equal instalments

Junior Commissioned Officers: Rs. 300 (in 4 equal instalments)

Other Ranks and Non-Combatants (Enrolled). Rs. 200 (in 4 equal instalments).

The Punjab Government have decided that armed forces personnel presumed dead will be treated on par with the killed in action; the benefits admissible under the present Punjab Government Scheme are lump sum family grants to the families and monthly education grants for education of children and dependents.

A few other State Government have also sanctioned schemes for payment of *ex-gratia* grants, pension or interest-free loans. These schemes apply also to persons missing or who are presumed killed as stated above.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether the Punjab Government have received the endorsement of the Central Government, and if so, whether the Central Government have advised other States also to extend similar facilities?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): There is no question of endorsement by the Central Government of some of the steps taken by some of the State Governments. Certainly, the maximum concessions that are given by one State have been indicated to the other States so that they can try to emulate them.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether it will come into effect with restrospective effect? That is, may I know whether the Punjab system will come into effect from October, 1962?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I think that is what it is meant for.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that in some States, the children of the families of the lost or missing army personnel are in a very bad way, and if so, what special relief has been extended by the Central Government to these people in the various States?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As far as the Central Government are concerned, under their own rules, they are being given certainly some concessions. As for what the State Governments are doing, I have got information about some States. But in some States where such things are not available, if complaints are received, we invite the attention of the State Governments to those conditions, and if possible we ourselves do something about it.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Have Government practically no responsibility towards such personnel? Will they consider that they have also some responsibility to them and will they discharge it as effectively as possible.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I think it is certainly the responsibility of the Central Government. But in addition to that, some State Governments are doing it and we welcome it.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि सरकार के पास कोई ऐसे आंकड़े हैं कि जिन सैनिकों के सम्बन्ध में यह प्रश्न है उन की संख्या कितनी है ।

Shri D. R. Chavan: The total number of missing personnel is about 1698.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Have Government considered the unfairness of giving 45 per cent of the pay to the families of the officers and soldiers who are missing actually on national duty, and have they considered the possibility of treating them as being in service and, therefore, of giving them full pay on the basis of rank?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: This is another suggestion. It can be considered.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती: यह जो आंकड़े बतलाये गये हैं उन में पंजाब के सैनिकों की संख्या कितनी है ।

Shri D. R. Chavan: It will not be possible to give the number of personnel from the Punjab.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : अभी तक जिन लोंगों के बारे में सरकार कंफर्म कर चुकी है कि वे युद्ध स्थल में मारे गये हैं और जिन के घर पर डिफेंस डिपार्टमेंट या सिविल के कोई डिप्टी कमिश्नर वगैरह नहीं पहुंचे हैं उन के लिये सरकार क्या कर रही है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कितने ऐसे परिवार हैं जिन के यहां जा कर सरकार अभी सांत्वना नहीं दे सकी है ।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I think we have reached practically every family.

Shri D. J. Naik: Are all educational facilities provided to the sons and daughters of these missing personnel?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As far as we are concerned, we give them some educational allowance per child depending on eligibility. But even some States are making some special efforts for giving them educational facilities.

Conference of Non-Aligned Nations

*597. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have been invited to attend a meeting of envoys called in Colombo on the 23rd March, 1964 to prepare the ground for the second conference of non-aligned nations to be held later this year; and

(b) whether the invitation has been accepted and if so, who will represent India at the meeting?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India have accepted the invitation. The composition of the Indian delegation is under consideration.

Shri D. C. Sharma: At what level will Government compose the delegation—whether it will consist only of envoys or it will be at the ministerial level?

Shri Dinesh Singh: As the hon. Member is aware, the meeting is going to be held at the ambassadorial level.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Have Government received any intimation about the agenda that is to be discussed there? If so, what are the broad items thereon?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): It is not an agenda which has been drawn up which they will consider. It is a preliminary meeting to draw up an agenda for the higher conference.

श्री किशन पटनायक : क्या इस डेलिगेशन में भी जैसा कि केन्या के डेलिगेशन में हुआ था नेता हो कर प्रधान मंत्री के कोई रिश्तेदार जायेंगे ।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: This remark should be expunged or withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Kamath.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This, I believe, is a Belgrade-type conference. Is it a fact that the Government has received an invitation from the Indonesian Government to attend a Foreign Ministers' conference preparatory to a Bandung-type conference there very shortly? If so, in view of the declared and well known opposition of Government to a Bandung-type conference, what has been the reaction of Government to that invitation?

Shri Dinesh Singh: Government has received an invitation. As I had explained in this House some time back, there was no question of our opposition to a Bandung-type conference . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Objection.

Shri Dinesh Singh: We had only placed before them certain difficulties that we had, and asked them to consider the matter.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What has been the reaction of Government to that? Has it been accepted or declined?

Shri Dinesh Singh: We shall probably send someone there too.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Has the Government made sure that China will attend that conference or will not attend it?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know how many countries have already indicated their willingness to participate in this non-aligned conference, and to what extent the number has increased from the last conference?

Shri Dinesh Singh: Those countries which attended the conference at Belgrade alone have been invited to the preliminary meeting. There were 25 countries which attended there, and we believe about 20 have already accepted the invitation to go to Colombo.

Dr. Ranen Sen: May I know whether it is a fact that Marshal Tito has written to the Government of India to hold a preliminary Foreign Ministers' conference before this second Belgrade conference; if so, what is the reaction of the Government of India?

Shri Dinesh Singh: This matter will have to be decided by the preliminary meeting.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that it is said that this Bandung-type conference is going to be a ground for strife, where there would be a lot of propaganda by China and

Pakistan against India, may I know whether Government have decided to sit at the same table with China at this Conference?

Shri Dinesh Singh: We understand from newspaper reports that China has not been invited to this conference so far.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Not now, later on they will be invited to the summit meeting.

Shri Hem Barua: The Minister has said that they have come to know from newspaper reports certain things. We have also come to know that China has not been invited, but the question is whether they are posted with that information that China is not going to be invited, and therefore, there can be no objection to participation in this conference.

Shri Dinesh Singh: The participation of India has nothing to do with the participation of China. China is also an Asian country.

Mr. Speaker: The question is: if China is also invited, is India prepared to sit at the same table with China at such a conference?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Yes, it may be, depending on various circumstances.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We only heard "yes".

Mr. Speaker: It may be.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it the Prime Minister who is speaking here? It may be.

Mr. Speaker: For the present, the Minister has said they have no information excepting the newspaper reports.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: My colleague's question was whether Government had decided to sit at the same table with China. He says: it may be.

Mr. Speaker: How can a decision be just disclosed when it is not known whether China would be there or not?

Shri Ranga: Why is it that Government have agreed in advance to attend either the one or the other or both the conferences without first ascertaining whether China will be there or not, without even making up their mind whether they want to attend the one or the other or both? Till now they do not seem to have come to any decision whatsoever.

Shri Dinesh Singh: I do not think this is the main issue at all. We have given every consideration to this matter. China, as I was mentioning, is an Asian country.

Mr. Speaker: The question is whether the Government of India have taken a decision without first knowing whether China would also be there or not.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: So far as the Belgrade type of conference is concerned, it is a conference of non-aligned countries, and, therefore, it is presumed that China will not be invited.

Shri Hem Barua: We are talking about the Bandung-type conference.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: They will bear with me for a while. I was referring to Belgrade because Acharya Ranga referred to both. There I said it is clear that the countries which are not non-aligned will not be invited. China as well as Pakistan are supposed to be aligned countries. As for the other, presumably it will include them—it is not clear whether it will or not. I am not sure whether we have sent an answer yet, but the answer will be—in respect of this preliminary meeting,—that we may send some official to attend it. The mere fact that China will also be represented I do not think will affect our decision in that matter.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order. The Prime Minister's answer seems to be clouded by uncertainty and doubt. My hon. colleague's question was definitely whether we would attend irrespective of China attending or not. He says presumably. What does he mean by presumably?

Mr. Speaker: About the presence of China, the Prime Minister says whether it is present or not, it would not affect our decision.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is, even if they are present, we will attend? That is surrender to China.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: In view of the statement made by China that she is no longer an aligned nation, what are the chances of China's participation in the Conference of non-aligned nations?

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न यह है कि अभी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो उत्तर दिया वह सुनायी नहीं पड़ा। और वह खड़े होते हैं तो लड़खड़ाते हैं। क्या यह सदन की मर्यादा के अनुकूल है कि एक बीमार प्रधान मंत्री इस तरह से यहां आए और कार्यवाई ठीक से न चल सके, और कब तक

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर।

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं व्यवस्था ....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या आपका कोई सप्लीमेंटरी सवाल है ?

श्री शिव नारायण नही। (*Interruptions*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या यह कोई लड़ाई हो रही है ?

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले वह दखल देते हैं

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइए।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : जनतन्त्र में कभी भी कोई प्रधान मंत्री या मंत्री इस तरह से बीमार रह कर काम नहीं कर सकता। तानाशाही और बादशाहत में ऐसा होता है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : बैठ जाइए।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : आप के कहने से नहीं बैठूंगा, आप अध्यक्ष नहीं हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप अकेले मुझ को ही कहने दें तो बेहतर होगा, आप झगड़े में न पड़ें।

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Sir, my question has not been answered.

Pakistani Ambush in Kashmir

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*599. { **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any action has been taken by U.N. observers in Kashmir on the complaint lodged by Government about the recent Pakistani ambush of our patrol men; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof, together with the findings and conclusions of their investigation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) The United Nations Military Observers have visited the area and carried out investigations. The award of the Chief Military Observer on our complaint is, however, awaited.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: As a sequel to this, is it a fact that the Chief U.N. military observer in Kashmir asked for guarantee or safety to the U.N. personnel posted in the forward areas in Kashmir and, if so, is it a fact that our Government readily agreed to that, while the Pakistan Government refused? Has the matter been reported to the UN for necessary action?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): It has nothing to do with this particular investigation. We are discussing in this question Pakistani ambush. No such question arises at least about this particular question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Since the commencement of the Pindi-Chini bhai-bhai era, which will perhaps be as short-lived as the Hindi-Chini bhai-bhai era, are there reports or are there reasons to believe that China is egging on Pakistan in such nefarious activities as this ambush and, if so, how many such cease-fire violations have been committed by Pakistan since the commencement of the Emergency and how many times have the U.N. observers taken action?

Mr. Speaker: There are so many 'how manys'.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: All right. Are there reasons to believe that China is egging on Pakistan?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Particularly with regard to this incident? I do not think that China has anything to do with this.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Since this particular ambush has taken place on this side of the cease-fire line near Karen, is it within the purview of the U.N. observers to go into this matter and, if so, has this matter been reported to U.N.?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Yes, of course, it is in their purview to look into this matter.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: What would be the scope of deliberations of the proposed meeting of the two army commanders of India and Pakistan? Would this ambush also be discussed by the army commanders at the forthcoming meeting?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: No, Sir.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूं कि भारत सरकार की जानकारी में यह है कि काश्मीर से लगती हुई सीमा के प्रदेश में पाकिस्तानी सैनिक खाइयां खोद रहे हैं और दूसरी सामरिक तैयारियां की जा रही हैं ? क्या संयुक्त राष्ट्र के प्रेक्षकों की दृष्टि में यह चीज लायी गयी है, यदि हां तो उस सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने क्या कारंवाई की है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: There are encroachments and cease-fire breaches. These matters are brought to the notice of the U.N. observers and they take into account these matters also while deciding the question.

Chinese P.M.'s Flight over India

*600. **Shri Hem Barua:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chinese Prime Minister and his party flew over Indian territory on the 24th February, 1964, to East Pakistan by a scheduled service of the Pakistan International Airlines;

(b) whether it is also a fact that originally the permission to overfly the Indian territory by KLM planes was sought and given by our Government to two chartered KLM DC-8's to fly the Chinese Prime Minister and party over our territory;

(c) whether the flight of the Chinese Prime Minister over Indian territory by Pakistani planes is not in contravention of our terms; and

(d) if so, whether Government have brought this matter to the notice of China and Pakistan?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The permission that had been requested was for two KLM aircraft to fly, without the Chinese VIPs, from Karachi to Dacca.

(c) The flight of the Chinese Premier over Indian territory by a scheduled service of the Pakistan International Airlines was covered under the standing arrangements that exist in terms of the Indo-Pak Air Agreement. The flight was, therefore, not in contravention of any terms.

(d) Does not arise.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if this repeated permission given to the Chinese Premier to overfly our territory is not a blatant confirmation of our policy of appeasement towards China, or, if it is not so, what else are the specific reasons?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The hon. Member presumes something by his question which is not right. It is a confirmation of our civilised behaviour even towards those who are our opponents and enemies.

Shri Hem Barua: Before putting the next question, may I know how long the hon. Prime Minister proposes to continue this civilised behaviour towards an enemy country?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I hope we shall always be civilised.

Shri Hem Barua: Recently, China and Pakistan have entered into an air agreement, despite our objection to that, to fly Chinese and Pakistani planes over our territory with Chinese nationals abroad. May I know whether this flight of the Chinese Prime Minister over our territory by scheduled Pakistani airlines is not a violation or is it not a challenge to us because we have objected to the agreement to fly Chinese nationals over our territory?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It has no connection with this. It is quite a different matter.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In view of the fact that the Defence of India Act is still in force, and under that Act China has been declared in so many words as an enemy country, what are the reasons for giving permission like this to the leader, the Prime Minister, of an enemy country, and does the Prime Minister think that this is civilised behaviour or cowardly behaviour?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No permission was required; no permission was sought or given. No permission was required, for the scheduled flight, of the Chinese Premier going.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जिस रास्ते से चाऊ एन लाई का विमान उड़ा था, क्या वह रास्ता उसके लिये हमेशा के लिये खुला हो गया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो शिड्यूल्ड फ्लाइट थी, बेरवा साहब ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : जैसे यह रास्ता अभी खुला रहा क्या वैसे हमेशा खुला रहेगा ?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या यह सच है कि इसी हाउस में प्रधान मंत्री ने यह आश्वासन दिया था कि भारत के ऊपर जो हवाई जहाज उड़ेंगे वे इंटरनेशनल कम्पनी के होंगे और यह भी कहा था कि उन हवाई जहाजों के सिवाय कोई दूसरा हवाई जहाज भारत के ऊपर से नहीं उड़ सकेगा ? क्या यह जो पाकिस्तान का हवाई जहाज उड़ा था यह भारत की परमिशन से उड़ा था ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो शिड्यूल्ड फ्लाइट थी ठाकुर साहब ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : क्या प्रधान मंत्री के अभिधान में सभ्य व्यवहार का अर्थ कमजोर व्यवहार और घुटना टेक नीति होता है ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : जी नहीं ।

Industrial Unrest in Elluru and Guntur Jute Mills

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*601. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shrimati Vimala Devi:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Daji:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the recommendations of the Jute Wage Board have not been implemented in Elluru and Guntur jute mills in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this has resulted in industrial unrest and strike in these places; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to secure for the workers the implementation of the recommendations of the Wage Board?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) and (b). Negotiations between the parties for implementing the recommendations have been going on for some time, but no agreement has been reached and the workers have gone on strike.

(c) The question of implementation is being pursued by the State Government.

श्री यशपाल सिह : क्या ये सिफारिशें इम्पलीमेंट कर दी गयी हैं और अब कोई झगड़ा तो नहीं है ?

श्री र० कि० मालवीय : अगर ऐसा कर दिया गया होता तो स्ट्राइक की नौबत ही न आती । आन्ध्र प्रदेश में ६ मिल्स हैं इन में से चार ने इम्पलीमेंट कर दिया, दो ने नहीं किया । दो मिलें जिनमें समझौता नहीं हुआ है उन से लेबर कमिश्नर और यूनियन के बीच बातचीत चल रही है । और हम देख रहे हैं कि क्या रिजल्ट होता है ।

श्री यशपाल सिह: यह कब तक चलता रहेगा । इनमें कब तक समझौता नहीं होगा । यह स्ट्राइक और झगड़ा कब तक चलता रहेगा ?

श्री र० कि० मालवीय : मीटिंग्स लगातार चल रही हैं और फिर भी अगर कोई समझौता नहीं होता तो यह मामला और इंडस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट माना जायगा । ट्राइब्युनल को रेफर कर दिया जायगा ।

Dr. Ranen Sen: The award of the jute wage board has been implemented in other States nearly six months back. May I know what steps the Central Government have taken to see that the jute mills in certain States like Andhra do implement this award, because the jute wage board was established by the Government of India and the Government of India have accepted the award given by it?

Shri R. K. Malviya: The Government of India generally leaves to the State Governments to implement the recommendations of wage boards. This has been left to the Government of Andhra to implement it and they are trying their level best to do it.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : जूट विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त करने का प्रधान जरिया है। यह जो हड़ताल से जूट मिलों का काम बंद पड़ा है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह सरकार, मालिक और मजदूरों को लेकर कब तक अनुनय विनय की नीति अपनाये रखेगी ? क्या उस के पास कोई ऐसा फारमूला है जिसको कि अमल में लाकर वहां पर काम चालू करा के अपनी तरफ से फैसला कर दे ताकि वहां पर काम फिर से चलने लगे ?

श्री र० कि० मालवीय : फैसला ही करने की कोशिश की जा रही है स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के लेबर आफिसर, यूनियनों और एम्पलायर्स के बीच लगातार मीटिंगें हो रही हैं और कोशिश की जा रही है कि जल्दी से जल्दी यह स्ट्राइक ख़त्म हो जाय ।

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: May I know from the hon. Minister whether they have any information that, just as the strike and satyagraha have been led in Andhra Pradesh more for political reasons than for other reasons as far as levy on land is concerned, any political party has been instigating people and also seeing that the efforts of the Andhra Pradesh Government do not materialise?

Shri R. K. Malviya: We have not got any such information. The only information we have got is that one of the mills is in financial difficulties.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: May I know whether it is a fact that from West Bengal, various complaints were sent to the Central Government that several mills were not implementing the jute wage board's award *in toto* and, if so what action has been taken to see that these mills also implement the award fully?

Shri R. K. Malviya: The report that we have got from the West Bengal Government is that all the mills have implemented the recommendations of the wage board. If the hon. Member points out any default by any of the mills, we will take action.

श्री कछवाय : संकट काल की स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुये जो इस प्रकार से अनेकों स्थानों पर फैक्टरीज़ में झगड़े हो रहे हैं और काम ठप्प पड़ा है, उन झगड़ों और मामलों को जल्दी से निबटाया जाय ताकि काम चल सके क्या सरकार ने इसके लिए कुछ विचार किया है ?

श्री र० कि० मालवीय : सरकार ने बहुत विचार किया है । और पार्टीज़ का लेवर कान्फ्रेन्सों में आपस में समझौता हो गया है । एक तरफ़ा फाल्ट नहीं है इसलिए यह स्थिति है ।

Shri A. P. Sharma: The hon. Deputy Minister stated that two of the unions have gone on strike. May I know whether those two unions are affiliated to the INTUC, AITUC or HMS? If they have gone on strike, is it not a clear violation of the code of discipline and, if so, what action Government propose to take against both these unions to Central organisations.

Shri R. K. Malviya: I have not got information about the affiliation of the unions.

Shri A. P. Sharma: My question was . . .

Mr. Speaker: He has not got the information.

Shri A. P. Sharma: For violation of the code of discipline, what action Government propose to take?

Mr. Speaker: He can look into the conditions there himself. Next question.

F-104 Aircraft

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*602. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's effort to obtain F-104 aircraft as a part of military assistance from abroad have met with any success so far;

(b) whether any efforts have been made to buy these aircrafts or other comparable aircraft on a commercial basis; and

(c) if so, the name of the firm with which negotiations have been held and the terms offered for the purchase?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) and (c). It will not be in the public interest to furnish this information.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether any recent effort has been made afresh to obtain such aircraft from any friendly foreign power and if so, whether this matter was taken up during the recent visit of Mr. Talbot?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): No, Sir.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether the Government have considered the possibility of obtaining similar aircraft from any other country except the United States of America and, if so, the name of that country?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: No, Sir; there is no proposal of that kind at present.

Shri Ranga: What are the countries wherefrom these aircraft are available, if they are willing to sell and if we are willing to buy, and at what cost approximately?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Soviet Russia and the United States of America are the countries from which we can certainly try to secure supersonic aircraft.

Shri Majithia: In view of the fact that these high-speed aircraft require a highly developed ground radar system, is equal attention being given to the ground equipment also?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Yes, Sir.

Merger of Goa

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*603. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bade:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any demand has been made for the merger of Goa, Daman and Diu with any State; and

(b) if so, from whom this demand has come and what reply has been given to them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) and (b). Various individuals and organisations, including the party which has formed the Government, have proposed merger of the Union Territory with the neighbouring States. The Government of India's policy on the question of merger has been stated time and again by the Prime Minister.

The Government of India hope that the Government and Legislative Assembly of Goa, established under the Government of Union Territories Act 1963, will work for the betterment of this Union Territory.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know, as the general impression goes, whether the Government of India is throwing its weight for the *status quo*; if so, why it is being done when the party which has won the elections as also the parties which have been rooted out have, by and large, voted for the merger except those who are pro-Portuguese?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The Government of India will certainly maintain the *status quo*. That is the promise given, and the Prime Minister has expressed that view. As for the rest, we find that although this was an issue fought in the recent elections there is no majority opinion in favour of merger.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The promise given was about the wishes of the people, and the wishes of the people have been expressed. If the Government of India thinks that the wishes of the people have not been expressed fully, may I know what are the reasons for such a thinking and what steps they are going to take to ascertain the wishes of the people now?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The Government of India feel that the present is not the time

to do it. Whether it is desirable or not desirable is another question. It is not the time to do it, soon after the liberation of Goa, the elections there etc. In any event it requires some time to quieten down, for feelings not to be excited there. There is a very strong party there—maybe it is not a majority but just nearly half—which is very much opposed to merger. So, raising the question now creates difficulties, creates trouble and diverts people's attention from the work of consolidation in Goa, and it is better for a few years to elapse. Then the matter may be taken up and let them decide as they choose.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : जब प्रधान मंत्री जी और भारत सरकार बार बार इस बात को कहते हैं कि जम्मू काश्मीर राज्य में कोई जनमत की आवश्यकता नहीं है क्योंकि वहां की विधान सभा का निर्माण इसी आधार पर हुआ था तो जब इसी आधार पर गोवा की विधान सभा का भी निर्माण हुआ है और वहां पर बहुमत में वह पार्टी आई है जोकि गोवा का महाराष्ट्र में विलय चाहती है तो भारत सरकार उसी नीति का पालन करते हुए इस बात की साहसपूर्वक घोषणा करे कि सिद्धान्त रूप में गोवा का महाराष्ट्र में विलय भारत सरकार स्वीकार करती है, अभी नहीं तो चाहे फिर, लेकिन इसकी घोषणा तो कर दे कि वह सिद्धान्त रूप में स्वीकार करती है या नहीं ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : किसी सिद्धान्त को स्वीकार करने या न स्वीकार करने का तो सवाल वहां उठता नहीं है सिवाय इसके कि अगर ज़रूरत हुई और अगर लोगों ने इसे मांगा तो इसे हम बाद में कर देंगे ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि जम्मू काश्मीर असेम्बली के निर्वाचनों के बाद आप ने कहा कि वहां प्लैबिस्टिटी की कोई जरूरत नहीं है तो वही सिद्धान्त गोवा में क्यों नहीं एप्लाई किया जाता ? जब गोआ की जनता ने अपनी यह राय प्रकट कर दी कि गोवा का महाराष्ट्र में विलय किया जाय तो भारत सरकार सिद्धान्त रूप से उसे स्वीकार क्यों नहीं कर लेती ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : समझ में नहीं आता कि कौन सी नीति जम्मू काश्मीर के बारे में हम ने स्वीकार की जिसे कि हम यहां स्वीकार नहीं करते ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो पार्टी वहां मेजारिटी में आई है उसका ख्याल यह है कि गोवा को महाराष्ट्र में मर्ज किया जाना चाहिये तो वह चाहते हैं कि भारत-सरकार गोवा के महाराष्ट्र में मर्ज करने के उसूल को ऐक्सैप्ट कर लें ।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : इससे उसका कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है । किसी तरीके से उसमें यह मिलता जुलता नहीं है ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : ताल्लुक यह है पंडित जी . . . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप आर्गुमेंट कर रहे हैं । आप ने सवाल किया और उन्होंने जवाब दे दिया ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि दोनों का आपस में कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है तो मैं उन्हें यह बतलाना चाहूंगा कि जनता की राय जो होती है वह जनतंत्र में सर्वोपरि होती है और जिस तरह से जम्मू व काश्मीर राज्य की जनता की राय यह है कि वह भारत के साथ रहेगी उसी तरह से गोवा की जनता की राय यह है कि वह महाराष्ट्र के साथ रहेगी तो वही जम्मू काश्मीर राज्य वाला सिद्धान्त यहां गोवा में क्यों नहीं ऐप्लाई होता है ?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Out of the 30 members only 14 are representatives of the party which favours the merger, and in the votes polled

also only 1,09,126 voted for the Maharashtra Gomandak Mandal and the rest, which is more than this number, did not vote for the merger. It shows the wishes of the people.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: What period in the opinion of the Government is long enough for the situation to quieten down and for the emergence of the issues more clearly so that the Government of India may take a decision either in principle or in actual practice?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The Government of India does not see any need for any hurry in this matter. It is immaterial whether it is done after five years' or ten years' time.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Demarcation of Indo-Pak Border

***590. Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the length of the border with Pakistan which has not yet been demarcated;

(b) the area of the territory that is under dispute because of this; and

(c) how much of this disputed area is under the occupation of Pakistanis?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Exclusive of the border of Jammu and Kashmir with West Pakistan, the length of the *undemarcated* Indo-Pakistan border is as follows, State-wise:

(i) West Bengal-East Pakistan border 186·86 miles

(ii) Assam-East Pakistan border 198 miles

(iii) Tripura-East Pakistan border 358 miles

(iv) Gujarat-West Pakistan border 285 miles.

Disputes arise not only because certain areas of the border have not yet been demarcated, but also because Pakistan is unable or unwilling to respect agreed decisions on the maintenance of peace and tranquility on the border. Broadly, the following are the main undemarcated areas where Pakistan has raised some dispute:—

(i) Boundary along Hankar Khal and Baikari Khal in the 24 Parganas of West Bengal.

(ii) Five villages south of Patharia forest and Umapati village in Assam.

(iii) Area known as "disputed area" at the headwaters of the Fenny River, in Tripura.

Roughly 500 bighas of land in the Lathitila group of villages in Assam and about 5 square miles in the "disputed area" at the headwaters of the Fenny river in Tripura, are now under the 'de facto' control of Pakistan, in contravention of the agreements for the maintenance of "Status quo" in these areas, pending final demarcation.

Shaktiman Trucks

***591. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 452 on the 9th December, 1963 and state:

(a) the reasons for the cost of indigenously produced components being higher than that of imported ones; and

(b) the steps being taken to increase the production and reduce the cost of the Shaktiman Trucks?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) 1. The cost of indigenously produced components of Shaktiman Trucks is higher *inter alia* for the following reasons:—

(i) The quantities of components produced are limited as the total production is small. The production is, therefore, uneconomic.

(ii) The components are being mostly produced on general purpose machines. Special purpose machines, as used in countries abroad, would enable a much greater volume of production at a comparatively low cost. It has not, however, been possible to go in, in all cases, for such special purpose machines, due to the high capital cost involving foreign exchange etc.

2. The cost of indigenously produced components is generally higher in the automobile industry in this country. This question has been, *inter alia*, considered by the Jha Committee.

(b) A proposal to augment the present production of vehicles is under consideration of the Government.

Disturbances in Calcutta

***592. Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Defence personnel deployed in Calcutta to deal with the disturbances there in January, 1964; and

(b) the extent to which they were successful in performing the tasks allotted to them?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Due to widespread communal disturbances in Calcutta, the Government of West Bengal asked for Army assistance on 11th January, 1964. Troops available in Calcutta were deployed the same day, and more troops were moved to Calcutta from outside, by rail and air from 13th to 15th January. It will not be in the public interest to disclose the number of troops deployed.

(b) The situation was brought well under control within two days of the Army's taking over, *i.e.* by 13th January, although intensive patrolling continued for sometime there-after.

H. & S. Factory, Kanpur

***594. Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the army boots manufactured in Government Harness and Saddlery Factory, Kanpur are cheaper by rupees two per pair than boots supplied by the trade;

(b) if so, the reason why the present capacity of Boot Plant is not being expanded to meet the growing demand of the army; and

(c) the steps taken to reduce the price of boots supplied by the trade?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Yes, Sir. The latest known cost of production at Harness & Saddlery Factory, Kanpur is Rs. 17.84 nP. per pair as compared to the trade price of Rs. 20.10 nP., both inclusive of packing charges.

(b) The full production capacity of the Harness & Saddlery Factory, which is 25000 pairs of Boots Ankle per month is being utilised in (double shift) and the capacity available in the Civil Sector is also being harnessed for meeting Services requirements.

(c) Orders on trade are placed after inviting tenders on competitive basis and after comparing the cost of production in public sector undertakings.

Border Roads

***596. Shri K. C. Pant:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Border Roads Organisation has completed the targets of roads construction in the middle sector of the India-China Border;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay and the steps taken to expedite the construction work; and

(c) when the targets are likely to be achieved?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) The target dates for completion of formation cutting of the different roads in the middle sector have not been achieved. These dates will require to be extended by six months to a year. The roads are however expected to be completed (except for permanent bridges) by the dates fixed by the Board.

(b) The delay in completing the formation cutting was due mainly to the following reasons:—

(i) The progress of P.W.D. contractors was slow.

(ii) The build-up of General Reserve Engineer Force, which took over the roads except one, was gradual in view of the relatively higher priority accorded to some roads in other sectors.

(iii) Heavy monsoon damages.

(iv) Constant use of road by pilgrims, Civil and Defence authorities.

Adequate steps have been taken to expedite construction of roads.

(c) It will not be in the public interest to give these details.

Silicosis Among Coal Miners

*598. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:**
Shri Eswara Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of silicosis among coal miners are being treated by Welfare Department under his Ministry;

(b) if so, the number of miners treated during the last three years; and

(c) whether any compensation has been paid to them during the same period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) There is hardly any case of silicosis in coal mines. No cases of silicosis have so far been reported to the medical institutions of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund for treatment.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Foreign Service Inspectorate

*604. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri Himmatsinhji:
Shri P. K. Ghosh:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to revive the Foreign Service Inspectorate under the External Affairs Ministry; and

(b) if so, the purpose of such revival and benefits expected to accrue from it?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Foreign Service Inspectorate will conduct an overall administrative and organisational review of the working of all the Missions abroad by making periodical on-the-spot inspections. The intention is to achieve maximum efficiency with the utmost economy possible and also to ensure that allowances and other amenities are rationally fixed taking into account the particular requirements at each Station.

Forced Entry of Troops into Reserved Railway Carriages

***605.** **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Swell:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the reports that troops by pushing their way into rail carriages reserved for others created scenes recently at two places in Eastern India;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been instituted into the matter; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken so that such incidents may not occur again?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) There are standing orders prescribing how service personnel should conduct themselves while travelling by train and the attention is drawn to these orders from time to time. The following additional steps have been taken to prevent such incidents:—

(i) Instructions have been issued prohibiting the despatch of parties of more than 10 members without prior arrangement with the Movement Control Authorities.

(ii) Despatching units have been made responsible to ensure that their personnel strictly adhere to the arrangements made by the Movement Control Authorities and travel only by the trains nominated by them.

(iii) In order to remove congestion in civil trains caused by military passengers, the frequency of Military mails from Gauhati—Siliguri to Lucknow has been increased from 2 to 4 per week effect from 17th February, 1964.

Clash with Pakistanis

***606. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 5 intruders were killed on the 4th March, 1964, in an exchange of fire between armed Pakistani infiltrators and an Indian patrol at Jijod Kandu, near Naushera in Kashmir;

(b) if so, the precise circumstances of the incident;

(c) the finding of the U. N. Observer in regard to this violation of the ceasefire; and

(d) Government's reaction to the incident?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. On March 4, 1964 about forty to fifty Pakistan-occupied Kashmir civilians, some of whom were armed with rifles, crossed the cease-fire line in area Jijot Kandu, about 12 miles north-west of Naushera, under the protection of POK armed personnel. When intercepted by our troops, there was an exchange of fire, POK troops giving effective support to the intruders. Five intruders were reported to have been killed in the encounter.

(c) A cease-fire violation complaint was lodged with the Chief Military Observer whose decision is awaited.

(d) Such incidents have been happening continuously and Government are of the opinion that these are engineered by Pakistan with a view to create an atmosphere of crisis.

Sino-Indian Border Dispute

***607.** **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**
Shri Prakash Vir Chastri:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Warior:
Shri Daji:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any reply from the Chinese Government regarding the setting up of stone pillars in the Aksai Chin region of Ladakh by the Chinese; and

(b) whether Government have informed the Colombo Powers that six such stone pillars have been set up in the demilitarised zone?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Our missions in all the Colombo Conference countries had been instructed to hand over to the respective Foreign Offices, copies of the Government of India's protest note to the Chinese Government, dated the 26th February, 1964, on this subject.

Pension to Ex-servicemen

1164. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the extra pensionary benefits granted to Ex-servicemen who retired before 1950, have been denied to Emergency Commissioned officers who retired before that year; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) No Sir. No extra pensionary benefits have been granted to Ex-servicemen who retired before 1950.

(b) Does not arise.

Radio sets for Rural Areas of Orissa

1165. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of radio sets allotted during 1963-64 for supply in rural areas of Orissa; and

(b) the total number of radio sets already supplied to that State as on the 31st December, 1963?

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): (a) 500.

(b) 8,540.

A.I.R., Sambalpur

1166. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state the number of staff artistes and other employees of the All India Radio Station at Sambalpur belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as on the 31st December, 1963.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha):

Scheduled Castes	9
Scheduled Tribes	Nil.

Central Apprenticeship Council

1167. **Shri B. P. Yadava:**
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Dhaon:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a meeting of the Central Apprenticeship Council was held in December, 1963 at Delhi; and

(b) if so, the decisions arrived at that meeting?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) Yes.

(b) A copy of the recommendations of the Council is laid on the Table the table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2533/64].

Journal Published by External Affairs Ministry

1168. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry is publishing some kind of journal for circulation in foreign countries; and

(b) if so, the name and nature of the journal?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The journal in English is, the "Indian and Foreign Review", which is widely distributed abroad.

We also produce an abbreviated French version of this journal entitled 'Ici Et La'. This is also widely distributed in French speaking areas.

These fortnightly journals attempt to present Indian thinking on political, economic and social issues.

M.As. Registered with Delhi Employment Exchange

1169. Shri Vishram Prasad: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of First Class and Second Class M.As. in different subjects who are registered with the Delhi Employment Exchange for the last two years and have not been provided with any job so far; and

(b) the kinds of jobs for which these persons are considered suitable and qualified?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a)

Category	Number who remained on the Live Register as on 29-2-1964 for more than two years
1	2
First Class M.A.	1
Second Class M.As.	45

(b) These applicants are registered for the posts of University teachers, Lecturers, Language teachers, Economic and Statistical Investigators, Geographers, Geologists, Translators and Technical Assistants.

N.C.C. Strength

1170. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state the steps taken to increase the strength of N.C.C. Cadets in the Union territories?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan): N.C.C. training has been made compulsory in colleges and Universities, in Union Territories, for all able-bodied under-graduate male students. Students of High Schools and girl students of colleges, for whom NCC training is voluntary, are encouraged to join the N.C.C. As a result, since the start of the present Emergency, strength of the N.C.C. Cadets in Union Territories has registered the following increase:—

Strength of NCC Cadets

	Before the Emergency	As on 31st December, 1963
1. NCC Senior Div. and NCC Rifles (College Students)	8,389	26,700
2. NCC Junior Div. (High School Students)	10,035	21,000
3. Auxiliary Cadet Corps	93,960	97,200

Indians Employed with Radio Peking

1171. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 848 on the 16th March, 1963 and state:

(a) whether any attempts have been or are being made to obtain the information about Shri Sharma and his wife employed by the Chinese Government; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): (a) and (b). The Embassy of India, Peking, is alive to the necessity of obtaining more information about the details of Mr. and Mrs. Sharmas' employment by the Chinese Government. However, in the peculiar circumstances in which the Indian Embassy operates at Peking, it has not been possible to ascertain any fresh details.

Uranium Deposits in Bihar

1172. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri H. C. Soy:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a huge quantity of uranium deposits has been found in Bhatin area in Bihar State;

(b) whether this reserve is suitable for exploitation; and

(c) if so, where this will be milled for atomic fuel?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) A promising deposit of uranium ore has been located in Bhatin in the Singhbhum district of Bihar.

(b) Investigations to assess its potentiality for commercial exploitation are still in progress.

(c) The question of milling the ore will arise only if the extent of the deposit and the grade of the ore justify such processing.

Labour Educational Seminars in Philippines

1173. Shri Shashi Ranjan: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the issue of passports to trade Union workers for attending labour educational seminars and conferences in Philippines during the third and the fourth week of December, 1963 required the approval of Ministry of Labour; and

(b) if so, the names of persons attached to different trade unions who were granted passports?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Passports are issued by the Ministry of External Affairs. Sometimes other Ministries or Departments, as the case may be, are also consulted.

(b) None.

Supply of Raw Hides

1174. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the contractors in Kanpur are not supplying raw hides regularly to the Government Harness and Saddlery Factory, Kanpur; and

(b) if so, the steps taken against them?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) The supply of Raw Hides from contractors in Kanpur is considered to be satisfactory but supplies from contractors outside Kanpur are not so regular.

(b) The D.G.S. & D. has been fully apprised of the shortfall in supply from contractors outside Kanpur, who has advised the supplier that if the stores are not supplied in accordance with the specifications their contract will be cancelled and stores re-purchased at their risk and cost.

Trespassing by Pakistanis

1175. **Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report in newspapers that on the 25th January, 1963 more than 300 Pak. nationals strengthened by a force of 12 East Pakistan Riflemen forcibly intruded into Hatia village under English Bazar P.S. (Malda), kidnapped one Indian boy and took away a herd of cattle numbering about 400;

(b) whether the incident occurred despite the order promulgated on the 14th January, 1963 by the District Magistrate, Malda, prohibiting movement of cattle within half a mile from Indo-Pak. border area of the District; and

(c) whether there are any arrangements to prevent such raids?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The District Magistrate Malda had issued the orders on January 16, 1964.

(c) Precautionary measures have been taken by the local authorities to prevent such raids by the Pakistanis. Arrangements have also been made for the grazing of cattle by Indian nationals in the border areas of Kaliachak, Malda, English Bazar, Habipur and Ramangola Police Stations of the District of Malda, in West Bengal, under the care and protection of the border patrol parties.

U.P.S.C. Advertisements sin Newspapers

1176. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 425 on the 28th February, 1961 and state the languages of the newspapers in which U.P.S.C. advertisements regarding the new appointments and selections are published?

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): U.P.S.C. advertisements are published in newspapers in the following languages:—

(1) English
(2) Hindi
(3) Assamese
(4) Bengali
(5) Gujerati
(6) Kannada
(7) Malayalam
(8) Marathi
(9) Oriya
(10) Punjabi
(11) Tamil
(12) Telugu
(13) Urdu.

Shoes for Colliery Workers

1177. Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision for the supply of shoes at concessional price to the colliery workers, working underground or engaged in arduous tasks;

(b) the arrangement made for the procurement of shoes used by these workers;

(c) whether the colliery owners bear a portion of the cost of the shoes so supplied; and

(d) whether the workers are given the option to procure shoes through cooperatives or their own unions and realise half the cost from the management on the production of receipts?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) According to the Award of the All India Industrial Tribunal (Colliery Disputes) all manual workmen in coal mines whose normal total emoluments are less than Rs. 100 per month are to be supplied with one pair of footwear at a concessional rate of 50% of cost once in a year.

(b) A Joint Purchase Advisory Committee, consisting *inter alia* of representatives of employers and workers, and now functioning under the chairmanship of the Chief Inspector of Mines has been set up to be in charge of arrangements for procurement and supply of footwear and to ensure that the footwear supplied are of requisite quality and reasonable price. The Committee has approved M/s. Ruby Industries, Kanpur for supplying the footwear to the indenting Collieries directly!

(c) Yes, 50%

(d) Under the arrangement made by the Joint Purchase Advisory Committee the mine managements procure direct from M/s. Ruby Industries the footwear required for their workers.

Accidents in Major Ports

1178. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Adviser for Factories of the Union Ministry of Labour and Employment has in his report for 1962 brought to light the fact that there are on an average 12 accidents every day involving workers in India's six major ports;

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor; and

(c) the action being taken to prevent such accidents?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) Yes.

(b) The main reason is the hazardous nature of dock work.

(c) The action taken includes—

(i) training of supervisory staff;

(ii) exhibition of films on Safety in dock work;

(iii) promotion of safety consciousness and propaganda by Safety Committees which are functioning at all the major ports.

Coal Mines Provident Fund Office, Asansol

1179. **Shrimati Vimla Devi:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received complaints from a Member of the Coal Mines Provident Fund Board, about the functioning of the Coal Mines Provident Fund Office at Asansol;

(b) if so, the nature of the complaints received; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the functioning of that office and expedite payment of provident fund contributions to miners?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) Yes.

(b) Delay in the settlement of Provident Fund claims of the members of the Coal Mines Provident Fund.

(c) Additional staff has been provided to the Regional office to expedite the payment of provident fund claim and every effort is being made to ensure its smooth functioning.

Ordnance Factory in Punjab

1180. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Punjab Government have approached the Central Government to set up an Ordnance Factory in Punjab;

(b) if so, the decision taken in this respect;

(c) whether some gun samples were prepared in Nangal workshop which proved to be successful; and

(d) if so, the decision taken in this respect?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Punjab Government was informed that sites for all the proposed new ordnance factories had already been selected.

(c) and (d). Passable samples of single barrell 12 bore guns were produced in the Nangal Workshop; but difficulty was reported in the manufacture of .303 rifle. The Punjab Government, therefore, requested the Central Government for facilities for undertaking manufacture and repair of .303 rifles in the Nangal Workshop. They also made a request for the grant of a licence for undertaking manufacture of .22 rifles in the Punjab. In view of the declared policy that the manufacture of arms and ammunition and allied Defence equipment will be a Central Government monopoly, the proposals were not agreed to.

Death of Indian Pilot

1181. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an I.A.F. pilot, piloting a Royal Airforce Jet trainer lost his life in a crash in the sea off the English Coast on the 17th February, 1964;

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter; and

(c) what were the terms of assignment of the I.A.F. pilot?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The pilot was deputed for flying training in a R.A.F. Establishment in U.K. A Court of Inquiry is being held by the R.A.F. authorities to investigate the accident. An I.A.F. Officer from the Indian Air Adviser's Department in U.K. has been detailed to attend the Court of Inquiry. Further details will be known when the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry are received.

विदेशी दूतावासों द्वारा संचालित भाषा स्कूल

११८२. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विदेशी दूतावासों ने अपने-अपने देशों की भाषायें पढ़ाने के लिये राजधानी में अनेक स्कूल खोले हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या ये स्कूल सरकार की अनुमति से खोले गये हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री, वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री तथा अणुशक्ति मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : (क) जी हां । विदेशी भाषाओं को सिखाने के लिये कुछ राजदूतावासों ने स्कूल खोले हैं ।

(ख) इन संस्थाओं के खोले जाने के बारे में भारत सरकार को जानकारी रही है ।

Employment of the Physically-Handicapped

1183. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Directorate of Employment, Delhi proposes to conduct a survey covering all the physically-handicapped job-seekers in Delhi to determine measures for their rehabilitation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and when the survey is likely to commence?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Coal Mines Welfare Organisation

1184. Shri Nambiar: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state the number of Inspectors of standard grade Class II working for more than ten years in the Coal Mines Welfare Organisation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): One.

Water Supply at Singareni Collieries

1185. Shri Nambiar: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the fact that water is not being supplied underground in Nos. 8 and 11 inclines, Rudrampur, Singareni Collieries Company as required under section 19 of the Mines Act, 1952; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Chief Inspector of Mines in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) Arrangements for the supply of water in these underground workings are adequate.

(b) Does not arise.

Territorial Army

1186. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high level study group has been set up to review the growth of the Territorial Army; and

(b) if so, the terms of reference of the group?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Study Group will review the present concept and organisation of the Territorial Army, in the light of experience so far gained, to assess both the concept on which the organisation of the Territorial Army is based and the Territorial Army's ability to fulfil the role allotted to it, and to recommend measures for improving its efficiency. The Study Group will also submit recommendations on other aspects, like recruitment, training and terms and conditions of service.

कारतूसों की बिक्री

११८७. श्री प० ला० बारूपाल : क्या **प्रतिरक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) १९६१ और १९६२ में भारत में बने १२ बोर वाले कारतूसों के बेचने वाले रजिस्टर्ड दुकानदारों की संख्या कितनी थी;

(ख) १ जनवरी, १९६४ को उनके पास कितना स्टाक था ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि ये दुकानदार ५५ रु सैकड़े वाले कारतूसों को ३०० रु० से ३५० रु० सैकड़े के हिसाब से बेच रहे हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा उत्पादन मंत्री (श्री रघुरामैया): (क) कारतूस बेचने वाले रजिस्टर्ड दुकानदारों की संख्या वर्ष के हिसाब से निम्नांकित है :—

१९६१	२५८
१९६२	४१०

(ख) सूचना फौरन ही प्राप्त नहीं है ।

(ग) १२ बोर व २½ इंच वाले कारतूसों की थोक बिक्री की दर ५५ रुपये

सैकड़े के हिसाब से है । हमारे सामने ऐसा कोई भी मामला नहीं आया है जिसमें ३०० रुपये से ३५० रुपये प्रति सैकड़े के हिसाब से दाम लेने की बात मालूम हुई हो ।

Fans for 'Nissan' Ambulance Cars

1188. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some fans for the 'Nissan' ambulance cars were purchased by the authorities of 505 Central E.M.E. Workshop, Delhi Cantt. during 1963;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that most of these fans were found defective and unfit for use; and

(c) whether any court of inquiry has since been held and disciplinary action taken against the officer responsible for this deal?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes; Sir, for the Nissan Ambulance cars.

(b) No, Sir. A total of 100 fans were inspected by a Board of Officers. Out of 100 fans, 19 were found defective during the initial inspection and were returned to the firm. These were replaced by the firm.

(c) The question of holding a Court of Inquiry or taking disciplinary action does not arise.

505 E.M.E. Workshop, Delhi Cantt.

1189. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that over time working allowance is still being paid in the 505 Cenral E.M.E. Workshop, Delhi Cantt.;

(b) the total amount of overtime allowance paid to the employees during 1963; and

(c) the increase in the output during the same period?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 4,03,911·52 nP. which was less than 10 per cent of the total wage bill for the year.

(c) The increase in output was about 50 per cent. of that in 1962, as against an increase of 30 per cent in manpower.

Industrial Employees

1190. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1643 on the 9th September, 1963 and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken on the recommendation of the Pay Commission regarding the grant of earned leave to industrial employees working in the Central Government establishments;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) how long it will take to implement the same?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter is still under consideration of the Government. As this is a general issue, no unilateral decision can be taken in the Ministry of Defence. It is not possible at this stage to indicate the date by which a decision is likely to be reached.

Accidents in West Bengal Coal Belt

1191. { **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing:

(a) the number of serious accidents resulting in deaths in the coal belt of West Bengal during 1962 and 1963;

(b) the names of collieries in which accidents took place and when;

(c) the causes of the accidents; and

(d) on whom responsibility was fixed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) 71 during 1962 and 61 during 1963.

(b) to (d). A statement is laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2534/64].

Bonus Cards for Coal Mine Workers

1192. { **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement on the introduction of bonus cards to record workers' attendance and to hand them over to workers, was reached in the Industrial Committee on coal mining;

(b) whether this was later included in the bonus schemes;

(c) whether it is a fact that this has not been implemented even in the major coal companies; and

(d) whether any remedial steps have been taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) No, in a large majority of collieries such cards are being issued.

(d) Legal action, where necessary, is taken to enforce the statutory provision in this regard.

Closure of Coal Mines

1193. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of coal mines which have been fully or partially closed down under Section 22 of Indian Mines Act by the orders of the Chief Inspector of Mines from January, 1962 to January, 1964;

(b) the names of collieries and their owners;

(c) the loss of coal affected by such closures; and

(d) the action taken against the managements?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) 30.

(b) A statement is given at the end of this question.

(c) Of the 30 mines, only three closed down completely, and in their case the total output affected was about 5000 tonnes per month. As regards the remaining, which closed down partially, they continued to raise coal from unaffected parts of the mine, sometimes even increasing their overall output.

(d) An order under Section 22, prohibiting workings or employment of persons, is issued only when there is any matter, thing or practice in or connected with the mine which is dangerous and which requires to be remedied in the interest of safety. Since the managements concerned complied with the order and stopped working no further action was called for.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of the mine	Name of the owner
1	West Burrakar	Smt. Sulekha Moitra
2	Bhurangya	Bhurangya Coal Co., Ltd.
3	Diamond Teturya	Bihar Collieries Ltd.

S. No.	Name of the mine	Name of the owner
4	North Layabad	North Loyabad Co. Ltd.
5	North Salanpur	Sahai Brothers.
6	Reliance	Reliance Coal Co.
7	Bhowra (East)	Smt. J. Debi
8	West Shampur	M. L. Chopra
9	Pure Sudreadiah	Thakur Gupteswar Pd. Singh
10	Rajendra	M/s. Rajendra Collieires Ltd.
11	Lodna	New Standard Coal Co.
12	Jogidih	P. K. Lalla & Sons.
13	Chandmetta	Pench Valley Coal Co., Ltd.
14	Kalichhapar	M/s. Central Province Syndicate Ltd.
15	Muraidih	L. N. Chowdhary & S. B. Singh.
16	West Bansjora	West Bansjora Collieires Co.
17	Saharjuri Colliery	M/s. Mishara & Others
18	South Samla	South Samla Coal Co., Ltd.
19	Bhagran	South Bhagran Coal Co.
20	Samla Baidynathpur	B. D. Agarwalla
21	Hurra Block 1 (B)	S. S. Paul.
22	Hurra Block No. 2	Shri Mahabir Pd. Marwari
23	Hurra Block No. 1A	Shri Dwarka Pd. Marawari
24	Pure Searsole	Kumar Rani H. Devi
25	Central Chitra	M/s. B. N. Mondal & Co.
26	Kasta	M/s. Kasta Coalfields Ltd.
27	Jamehari Selected	M/s. Coal Products P. Ltd.
28	Jilwari Churi	Shri Phulchand Ram
29	Nazira	M/s. Nazira Coal Co. Ltd.
30	Monoharbahal	M/s. R.S. Chandramull Indra Kr.(P) Ltd.

Congo Civilian Operations Fund

1194. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 464 on the 26th November, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the request of the U.N. Secretary General for contribution to the Congo Civilian Operations Fund has since been examined; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). We are in communication with the United Nations Headquarters on the subject.

E.S.I. Hospital in Palghat

1195. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct a hospital in Palghat district in Kerala under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated cost thereof; and

(d) when the hospital is expected to be completed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) No such proposal is at present under consideration. However one full-time State Insurance Dispensary and one part-time Dispensary have been established. In addition three General beds and two T.B. Beds have been reserved in the existing hospitals for indoor treatment of insured persons. The question of providing more beds will be considered as and when medical care is extended to families of insured persons.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में काम आने वाले फार्म

११९६. { **श्री मोहन स्वरूप :**
श्री कछवाय :
श्री स्वामी रामेश्वरानन्द : }

क्या **प्रतिरक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) उनके मंत्रालय तथा उसके संलग्न व अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों द्वारा कुल कितने फार्म प्रयोग में लाये जा रहे हैं ;

ख) उनमें से कितनों को द्विभाषी रूप में अपनाया गया है और कितने फार्मों का हिन्दी अनुवाद कराया गया है ; और

(ग) शेष फार्मों के अनुवाद की क्या प्रगति है और अनुवाद कब तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री दा० रा० चह्वाण) : (क) रक्षा संगठन में व्यवहृत होने वाले स्टैंडर्ड फार्मों की कुल संख्या ४,००० के लगभग है ।

(ख) उनमें से ७४० फार्मों को द्विभाषी (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी) रूप में अपनाया गया है। २८ और फार्मों का हिन्दी अनुवाद किया जा चुका है ।

(ग) प्राय: १,००० फार्म अनुवाद की विभिन्न प्रक्रियाओं में हैं । हाल ही में सभी सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों को हिदायतें दे दी गई हैं कि इस काम का ऐसा कार्यक्रम बनाया जाय जिस से कि यह काम वर्तमान वर्ष के अंत तक पूरा हो जाय ।

Avro Aircraft

1197. Shri R. S. Pandey: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of AVRO aircraft built by the Kanpur Factory;

(b) the number of AVRO aircraft that will be ready by March, 1965; and

(c) whether Government propose to put them to commercial use?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Four.

(b) Four more aircraft are likely to be produced by the end of March 1965.

(c) Yes, Sir.

N.D.A., Khadakvasla

1198. Shri Nath Pai: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to reports in a section of the Poona Press regarding certain alleged practices at the N.D.A. at Khadakvasla; and

(b) if so, what is the truth regarding the same?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes.

(b) There has been no instance of ragging of the type reported in "Poona Herald". Ragging is forbidden at the National Defence Academy. There however have been a few ragging incidents, but not of the type reported in "Poona Herald" involving moral perversion. When these came to the notice of the authorities disciplinary action was taken against the culprits who were found guilty after due enquiry. The Commandant has issued special instructions to ensure that ragging is not indulged in the Academy.

Soldiers' Boards

1199. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Soldiers' Boards functioning at present in Orissa;

(b) the number of Ex-servicemen working as Social Workers in the Boards as on 31st December, 1963;

(c) whether they are getting any salaries and allowances; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) There are two District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards at present functioning in Orissa. one at Cuttack and the other at Ganjam.

(b) Government have not sanctioned any scheme for the employment of Social Workers in these Boards.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

National Sample Survey

1200. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of surveys undertaken by the National Sample Survey in Orissa during 1963-64; and

(b) the amount of expenditure involved therein?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) A list of the surveys is given in the statement, given at the end of this question.

(b) The expenditure on National Sample Surveys is incurred for (1) technical design, including drawing up samples, schedules, instructions, etc., (2) data collection and (3) tabulation. For data collection, the field work in Orissa is conducted by the staff of the Directorate of National Sample Survey. Most of the work relating to design and tabulation is done by the Indian Statistical Institute.

The durations of the National Sample Surveys do not synchronise with the financial years; and, therefore, some of the surveys listed in the attached statement fall partly outside 1963-64. The design and tabulation are done on an all-India basis. State-wise and survey-wise apportionments of the expenditure incurred on these items are not available. Because of these factors, the total expenditure on the surveys for the year 1963-64 cannot be specifically indicated. The actual expenditure incurred by the Directorate of National Sample Survey on field work in Orissa during the year 1963-64 (up to December 31, 1963) is approximately Rs. 1·57 lakhs.

STATEMENT

Surveys conducted by the Directorate of National Sample Survey during 1963-64 in Orissa

I. *Socio-economic Surveys*:

1. Consumer expenditure
2. Urban labour force
3. Population, births and deaths
4. Income of rural labour households
5. Village statistics
6. Profession and liberal arts
7. Land utilisation and crop cutting experiments
8. Rural retail prices
9. Weekly retail prices of essential commodities.

II. *Annual Survey of Industries*

III. *Special and ad-hoc surveys*:

1. Middle class price collection and house rent survey (monthly)
2. Working class house rent survey (monthly)
3. Exploratory study on 'construction'.

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED CROSSING OF NAGA HOSTILES TO BURMA

Shri Yashpal Singh (Kairana): Sir, I call the attention of the Prime Minister to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

> "The reported crossing over to Burma of 600 hostile Nagas on the 26th February, 1964."

The Minister of State in Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): A report has been received that a group of 600 armed hostile Nagas are moving from East Pakistan towards Indian territory through Burma. There has been no confirmation of this report as yet.

2. Another report says that the hostile Naga gang which escaped to East Pakistan in December, 1963 has reached Burma on its return journey, that their strength is over 500 and that they are armed with rifles and LMBs and carrying explosives, mines and ammunition. They are also said to be furnished with sufficient Burmese and Indian money.

3. The Security Forces are aware of this and are taking necessary precautions.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि जब ये ६०० हास्टाइल नागाज वहां गये, तो क्या ऐसा कोई इन्तजाम था कि हमारे गार्ड्ज, पुलिस या मिलिटरी की तरफ़ से उन को रोकने की कोशिश की गई हो ? अगर ऐसी कोई कोशिश नहीं की गई, तो आगे सरकार क्या गारण्टी दे सकती है कि वे लोग इस तरह से नहीं जायेंगे ? इस मामले में भारत सरकार ने बर्मा सरकार से क्या एक्शन लिया है ?

प्रधान मंत्री वं वेदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री तथा अणु शक्ति मंत्री (जवाहर लाल नेहरू) : इस मामले में गरंटी तो कोई भी नहीं दे सकता है । कोशिश पूरी तौर से हो सकतीं और होगी और उम्मीद है कि वह कामयाब होगी । इस तरह से जंगलात में से कुछ लोग अलग अलग हो कर दूसरी जगह जा कर मिल जायें, इस को रोकना बहुत मुश्किल है । लेकिन जैसा कि अभी कहा गया है, उन को वापस आने से और अन्दर घुसने से रोकने की पूरी तरह से कोशिश की जायेगी ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मेरे सवाल के इस हिस्से का जवाब नहीं दिया गया है कि इस मामले में भारत सरकार ने बर्मा सरकार को क्या कहा है ।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : हम बर्मा सरकार को इत्तिला देते जाते हैं और आशा करते हैं कि वे भी कुछ मदद करेंगे ।

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): In view of the fact that Pakistan has been actively encouraging Naga hostiles in their violent activities by (a) supplying them with arms and ammunitions, (b) by imparting training to Naga hostile personnel in guerilla warfare in Pakistan, (c) by carrying on a vitriolic radio campaign against us....

Mr. Speaker: How many letter of the alphabet is he going to use? By the time he reaches the end I will forget the whole thing.

Shri Hem Barua: Should I repeat?

Mr. Speaker: If he goes on with a, b, c, d, e....

Shri Hem Barua: Then I will put a question without a, b, c, d.

Mr. Speaker: When so many supplementaries are put in one, it loses its effect altogether.

Shri Hem Barua: My question would be very straight, and it is this. In view of the fact that Pakistan is actively encouraging Naga hostiles in their violent activities by supplying them arms and ammunitions, by training their personnel in guerilla warfare in Pakistan and by carrying on a vitriolic radio campaign against us and in favour of the Naga hostiles and by facilitating easy movement....

Mr. Speaker: Now what is the question? He should come to the question.

Shri Hem Barua: In the context of this mounting intransigence on the part of Pakistan, why is it that Government has not considered it desirable or necessary to bring this matter to the General Assembly of the United Nations?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Our experience of bringing matters to the United Nations has not been a very happy one and at least for the present, we do not desire to bring this matter there.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know....

Mr. Speaker: Not more than one question.

Shri Hem Barua: It is a corollary to this.

Mr. Speaker: Even corollaries are not allowed.

Shri R. Barua (Jorhat): May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the Chief Minister Shri Shilu Ao's proposal to bring about some sort of rapproachement with the hostile Nagas in the context of the present activities? He made it on the floor of the Assembly on the 13th March.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know what particular proposal of Shri Shilu Ao he refers to. Shri Shilu Ao certainly wants peace and order there and he is working to that end; we are also working to that end.

Shri Hem Barua: He made a certain statement.

Shri R. Barua: In the papers it is now published that Shri Shilu Ao wants to talk with the hostile Nagas through some leaders of the Naga Baptist Convention. What is the Government's reaction to that?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know of this; I have not seen this.

Shri Hem Barua: He made that statement.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Considering that the Government has recently been toying with the idea of permitting Mr. Phizo to visit Nagaland for talks and what not, are there reasons to believe that the hostile Nagas have interpreted this gesture or move on the part of the Government as weakness and have, therefore, stepped up their hostile activities; if so, has Government finally abandoned this idea of inviting Mr. Phizo and decided to give a chance to the Nagaland Government to function efficiently and well?

Mr. Speaker: How can the Government say what interpretation Mr. Phizo puts on it?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it a fact that the hostile Nagas not Mr. Phizo, Sir, have stepped up their activities because of this?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: As you rightly said, Sir, the hon. Member wants me to tell him what the hostile Nagas feel about this or that and what impression it has created. I cannot tell him.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Are there reasons to believe that because of the invitation issued by Government to Mr. Phizo the hostile Nagas have stepped up their activities?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not think there are any reasons to that end. As far as Mr. Phizo's coming here is concerned, that is entirely the proposal of the Chief Minister of Nagaland and we agreed to it. We did not invite him; it is the Chief Minister of Nagaland who has invited him on some conditions. Mr. Phizo apparently has not accepted those conditions; so, he is not coming.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He is not coming?

Mr. Speaker: Papers to be laid on the Table. Shri Pattabhi Raman.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): Sir, I beg to. . . .

श्री कछवाय (देवास) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैने एक एडजोर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं रोज कहता हूं कि उस सवाल को इस तरह से यहां पर नहीं उठाया जा सकता है ।

श्री कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वह बड़े महत्व का प्रश्न है ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी): अध्यक्ष महोदय, उस काम रोको प्रस्ताव को . . . .

12.08 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER EMPLOYEES PROVIDENT FUNDS ACT, 1952

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): I beg to lay on the Table—

(i) a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952:—

(a) The Employees' Provident Funds (Fifth Amendment) Scheme, 1964 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 206 dated the 8th February, 1964. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2508/64].

(b) The Employees' Provident Funds (Sixth Amendment) Scheme, 1964 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 207 dated the 8th February, 1964. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2530/64.]

ANNUAL REPORTS OF EMPLOYEES STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I also beg to lay, a copy each of the following papers under section 36 of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation Act, 1948:—

(a) Annual Report of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation for the year 1962-63.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation for the year 1962-63 together with the Audit Report thereon. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2531/64].

12.09 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

FORTY-SEVENTH AND FORTY-EIGHTH REPORTS

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): I beg to present the following Reports of the Estimates Committee:

(1) Forty-seventh Report on the Ministry of International Trade—Export Risks Insurance Corporation Ltd., Bombay, now transformed into Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation Limited, and

(2) Forty-eighth Report on the Ministry of International Trade.

Mr. Speaker: Copies of the Reports are available at the Publications Counter wherefrom hon. Members may take them.

12.9½ hrs.

RESIGNATION OF MEMBER

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that Dr. K. L. Shrimali, an elected Member of Lok Sabha from Bhilwara constituency of Rajasthan, has resigned his seat in Lok Sabha with effect from the 15th March, 1964.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): No reason given?

Mr. Speaker: He has gone as Vice-Chancellor which is an office of profit.

12.10 hrs.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 376

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): I rise to make the following statement:

While replying to certain supplementaries raised by Shri H. V. Kamath concerning the Starred Question No. 376 on 2nd March 1964, I regret that an impression may have been created that the miscalculation in the Consumer Price Index for the Bombay and Ahmedabad Series was on the part of the Labour Bureau, Simla and that an enquiry into the matter was being conducted regarding the same.

2. I have since ascertained the correct position which is as follows:

The Labour Bureau, Simla are publishing an All-India Index of Consumer Price Index Number on base 1949—100 which is known as the Interim Series. The Bureau are also taking steps to compile what is known as the new series of Consumer Price Index Number on base 1960-100.

3. Since the new All-India Series has not yet been published, wherever the All-India Index has to be used now for purposes of adjustments in Dearness Allowance, the interim All-India series on base 1949-100, compiled from 27 constituent series is still in use. Of the 27 series, 15 are compiled by the Labour Bureau and the rest (*i.e.* 12) by the various State Governments. The Labour Bureau series are based on uniform bases of Family Budget Enquiry of 1944, whereas the State series have widely differing bases. The Bombay and Ahmedabad series are 2 of the 12 State series taken into account in compiling All-India Interim series. These 2 series suffered from certain defects such as House Rent Index and clothing prices (both in Bombay and Ahmedabad) being kept constant, and incorrect substitutions being made in respect of Ghee and ready-made tea (in Bombay). The State Governments of Maharashtra and Gujarat set up towards the end of last year Expert Committees headed by Shri D. T. Lakdawala and Dr. M. B. Desai respectively to investigate the matter. The then Labour Minister referred to these defects during discussion at the 21st Session of the Standing Labour Committee held on 27th December, 1963. The two Committees have since submitted their reports to the respective State Governments. As a result of the recommendations, Consumer Price Index Numbers of Bombay and Ahmedabad for 1960 have been increased by 29 points and 19 points respectively. As the Bombay and Ahmedabad series are constituents of the All-India Index base 1949-100, corrections made in these 2 indices have been taken note of by the Labour Bureau, Simla.

4. The Labour Bureau are not responsible for the defects noticed in the Bombay and Ahmedabad indices mentioned above.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of clarification, Sir.

At the tail end of this statement, it is said that the Labour Bureau is not responsible for the defects noticed in the Bombay and Ahmedabad indices. Somebody must be responsible somewhere, either in Bombay or in Ahmedabad. Has the Government tried to ascertain by getting in touch with those authorities in Bombay and Ahmedabad as to who exactly is to blame in the matter and what action is being taken to prevent the recurrence of these things in future?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: The position is simple. About 12 series, as I have said, are State series and the other 15, of the 27 series, are compiled by the Labour Bureau. The series like House Rent Index and clothing prices being kept constant have been taken note of by various Wage Boards and Tribunals and they have made allowances for that and they have given suitable awards. The State Governments have been compiling new series and many more items have been added.

Mr. Speaker: There is too much of talking at this moment from this side. Order, order.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): It is always so.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: The new series will contain as many as 100 items and that is all being prepared now. Where old State series are concerned, we take note of that figure and many tribunals and also the wage boards are aware of some of those inconsistences. Actually, they are making suitable adjustments. I have found that all over the world, the House Rent Index is fairly constant. I have got the figures of 16 nations. I have got here the I.L.O. figure. It is not as if anything unique is being done in India.

12.14 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

CENTRAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR NATIONAL CADET CORPS.

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): Sir, I beg to move:

> "That in pursuance of sub-section (1) (i) of section 12 of the National Cadet Corps Act, 1948, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Central Advisory Committee for the National Cadet Corps for a term of one year commencing from the 1st June, 1964, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the Rules made thereunder."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That in pursuance of sub-section (1) (i) of section 12 of the National Cadet Corps Act, 1948, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Central Advisory Committee for the National Cadet Corps for a term of one year commencing from the 1st June, 1964, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the Rules made thereunder."

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): May I know whether the report for the last year on the worknig of this Committee for the National Cadet Corps has been prepared and made available to us and, if not, how soon will it be placed on the Table of the House?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: If hon. Members want, I can give some sort of report, but the activities generally of the NCC are given in the general report of the Defence Ministry which is circulated to hon. Members.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): I am somewhat in the dark about one thing, and I hope , Sir, that the hon. Minister will throw some little light on this. Is this the first time that we are having elections to this committee? The term commences only from 1st June. Why do we have this motion so early?

Mr. Speaker: Because the term of the previous one expires by that date.

The question is:

> "That in pursuance of sub-section (1) (i) of section 12 of the National Cadet Corps Act, 1948, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Central Advisory Committee for the National Cadet Corps for a term of one year commencing from the 1st June, 1964, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the Rules made thereunder."

The motion was adopted.

12.15' **hrs.**

RE: ALLOTMENT OF TIME TO VARIOUS GROUPS IN THE HOUSE

Mr. Speaker: Before we take up the further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals, I might make a submission to the House. I had that in mind in the beginning but probably I have not been able to announce it, namely that smaller groups—by 'smaller groups' I mean groups having a membership of about 10; according to the definition that my illustrious predecessor Shri Mavalankar gave, it was required for recognition of any group that at least there ought to be ten Members........

An Hon. Member: I think that the number **is 25.**

Mr. Speaker: For allotment of time, we have been following this. The number required for recognition of groups is 30 and not 25.

I would request those hon. Members who belong to groups with smaller strength that they should give their preferences so far as the Demands for Grants are concerned, because I am afraid that in some cases I might not be able to accommodate all the groups in regard to the discussion of the Demands of each Ministry. Since it may not be possible to accommodate all of them, they may kindly give their preferences, so that I might see and I may try to accommodate them on as many Demands as possible.

Secondly, in regard to the Unattached Members, there is always difficulty for me to accommodate them, because there are very illustrious Members in the category of Unattached Members, and they do insist on having many more opportunities than I can afford them. I shall try to consider them also as belonging to one group of Unattached Members and give opportunities to them by turns. Therefore, they may also be kind enough to give their preferences so that I can fix them up wherever I can.

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : जहां तक राय और जो दल हैं, उनकी नीति का सवाल है, मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि दल को मान्यता प्राप्त है या नहीं, कोई दल बाहर है, या नहीं, उसकी कोई नीति है या नहीं, इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आलरेडी इनका ध्यान रखा जाता है . . .

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मेरा निवेदन तो सुन लें । किसी दल की कोई नीति है या नहीं, इस को ध्यान में रख कर लोगों को बोलने का मौका दिया जाना चाहिये । मेरा निवेदन यह है कि समय आप चाहे कम दें

लेकिन जो कोई राजनीतिक संस्था है, उसकी जो नीति है, उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए उस दल के किसी सदस्य को बात कहने का समय हर मंत्रालय पर मिलना चाहिये, फिर चाहे समय कम क्यों न दिया जाये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी मुश्किल हो जायेगी । इसलिए आप प्रेफ़ेंस दे दें और जितना हो सकेगा, मैं देने की कोशिश करूंगा ।

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : मुश्किल हो जायेगी तो दो तीन मिनट ही दे दें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जिस बात को मैं पहले से जानता नहीं हूं, उसके लिए नहीं दे सकता हूं । मुझे पहले इत्तिला हो तो दे सकता हूं ।

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS*—*contd.*

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals. Five hours were allotted for these Demands; 2 hours and 50 minutes have already been taken, and 2 hours and 10 minutes now remain.

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): May we know when you would be calling on the hon. Minister to reply to the debate?

Mr. Speaker: 2 hours and 10 minutes now remain. That means that this debate should finish by about 2.30 p.m. How long is the hon. Minister likely to take?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): I would be grateful if you could kindly give me one hour. This is the first time that I shall be dealing with this Ministry.

Mr. Speaker: I shall call him at 1.30 p.m.

Now, Shri Heda.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फरुखाबाद): अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । मैं आप का ध्यान संविधान की धारा . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक बात मेरी सुन लीजिये । मुझ से पहले जितने भी स्पीकर साहबान हुए हैं उन्होंने भी और मैंने भी यह कहा है कि जो इन-हैंड बिजिनेस हैड किसी वक्त हाउस में, प्वाइट आफ आर्डर सिर्फ उसी के सम्बन्ध में, दूसरी के नहीं रेज़ किया जा सकता है । यह चीज़ रूल्ज़ में भी है । इस वक्त कोई भी बिज़िनेस इन हैंड नहीं है । मैं अब जो चलाने लगा हूं उस पर आप को अगर एतराज़ है और इस पर एतराज़ है कि मैंने हेडा साहब को क्यों बुलाया है तो उस पर प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर आपका मैं सुनने को तैयार हूं । अगर और कोई चीज़ के बारे में है तो वह नहीं हो सकता है । कानून में जो कुछ है, रूल्ज़ में जो कुछ है, जो पहले फैसले हुए हैं और जो मैंने भी दिये हैं, बाकियों ने भी दिये हैं, उनके मुताबिक यह नहीं हो सकता है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अगर श्री हेडा का बुलाने का इससे सम्बन्ध है कि संविधान की धारा १६४ उपधारा (३) का हनन हुआ है तो इस पर यहां बहस होनी चाहिये और मुझे को मौका दिया जाये. . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस पर मेरा फैसला है कि हनन नहीं हुआ इस धारा का, इस वक्त, कि मैं श्री हेडा को बुलाता हूं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अब इस पर कैसे बहस होगी, अध्यक्ष महोदय ।

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*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने फैसला दे दिया। पहले आपने यह फैसला मांगा था कि क्या इस का हनन हुआ है कि श्री हेडा को बुलाने से।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप अपना फैसला देने से पहले मेरी बात तो सुन लें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस बात को मैं जानता हूं कि इस वक्त श्री हेडा को बुलाने में मैंने संविधान की किसी धारा का हनन नहीं किया है।

श्री हेडा।

Shri Heda (Nizabad): I wanted to speak on the Demands of the Ministry of International Trade.

Mr. Speaker: Shrimati Yashoda Reddy—absent. Shri Saraf.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Nominated—Jammu and Kashmir): On the Ministry of International Trade.

Mr. Speaker: Nobody stands up—what should I do.

श्री त्यागी (देहरादून) : मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि अकेले लिस्ट के अनुसार हाउस में मेम्बरों को बुलाने से हाउस का अपमान होता है अगर जिसको बुलाया जाये वह न रहे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ओवरराइडिंग कंसिडरेशन, जैसा मैंने कहा, कैचिंग आफ दि आई होगा, बाकी सब कुछ सब्सीडियरी होगा।

श्री त्यागी : मेरे कहने का मंशा यह है कि जब किसी को आवाज दी जाये और वह हाउस में मौजूद न हो...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपसे ऐग्री करता हूं। मैं इसका ध्यान रखूंगा।

Shri C. M. Kedaria (Mandvi): I fully support the Demands of the Ministry and congratulate it on the splendid work it has done. I feel that this Ministry since it has come into existence has done a very good job. This Ministry has got the maximum advantage out of what nature has provided our country with.

We know that from its very inception, this Ministry has had to work against certain monopolistic trends. We have to judge its success from that point of view. In my view, it is doing a very good job.

It is noted from the report that the Ankleshwar fields are yielding a good and super quality of oil. In the Third Plan period in the public sector we are having a refinery at Koyali near Baroda with technical and financial assistance from the Government of USSR. Its ultimate capacity will be 3 million tons annually.

But there is no clear indication of the policy to be adopted in regard to petro-chemical industries which are to be developed in that area. I would suggest that the world-renowned French expert Mr. Henney's suggestion in regard to a petro-chemical may be implemented. Failure to build such a complex will result in a yearly import bill of Rs. 50 crores in 1966-67 and about Rs. 150 crores in 1970-71. This alone is sufficient to necessitate immediate action on the question of establishment of petro-chemical industries.

It is, therefore, highly essential to establish a special agency to co-ordinate and synchronise the plans for establishing a petro-chemical complex at Koyali.

Then again, no clear indication is yet available to the prospective industrialists as regards the chemical and other properties of oil and gas or the types of by-products likely to be available, continuity of supply and

the prices at which such products will be available. It is also unfortunate for the State of Gujarat that no decision in regard to the price of gas has yet been taken by the Government of India. It is pertinent to point out that the benefits of natural resources found in a particular State are usually allowed to be enjoyed by that State. It is greatly felt that Gujarat has been deprived of this natural advantage in the case of gas. There must be a uniform policy in the matter. There is no justification for a policy that varies in its application from State to State. It is therefore strongly urged that gas be made available to the industries of Gujarat at the price of coal prevaling at the pithead. It is hoped that the Government of India and the Arbitrator appointed in the matter will take these factors into account.

As you konw, Gujarat is short of power supply, and the industries have to suffer because of it. Gas will be a good substitute for power. So, I urge upon the Ministry to fix the gas price at a subsidised rate.

Now, I would like to mention something regarding drugs and Indian pharmaceutical firms. The time has come to review the ceilings for importing raw materials given to foreign and Indian pharmaceutical firms. The method so far adopted has proved beneficial only to foreign established firms. Ceilings have been fixed looking to imports and sales of various firms as far back as 1956 to 1958. Everybody knows that the foreign firms had been in business since long, and naturally, their imports and sales have been high, while the Indian manufacturers were more or less in the developing stage during that period. Thus, the foreign firms get a major share of the available foreign exchange in comparison with Indian pharmaceutical firms. Ultimately, we helped them to increase their sales as they got enough raw materials as high ceilings were fixed for them.

Besides this, foreign firms mostly import raw materials from their parent firms in countries, resulting in over-invoicing of CIF prices, which drains away much more exchange and gets less quantity of raw materials in return. Ultimately, the huge profits earned by them in this country are being repatriated to their own countries. There, I would suggest that the ceilings for imports of all manufacturing firms be reviewed and fresh allotments be made with a view to encourage the development of Indian manufacturers without any handicap or reservation.

Secondly, patent and proprietory rights in drugs and medicines should also be abolished. These rights have led to many malpractices in the case of foreign firms by way of CIF prices and also selling prices of the finished products. I would like to quote one or two examples.

A substance called Testosterone Propionate can be imported at about Rs. 1,500 per kilo, while actually one established German firm imports this substance, by the name of Testosterone Oanathate, at about Rs. 7,000 per kilo. This is a similar caster, but the price of import is as high as five times.

Apart from this high import price, an ampoule containing this Testosterone Oanathate costs them about Rs. 3 each while it is sold to consumers in the market at about Rs. 35 each. What a huge amount of profit accrues to them!

Another substance known as Progesterone is normally available for import at about Rs. 850 per kilo CIF, but the same German firm imports the capronate caster of Progesterone at about Rs. 9,000 per kilo. This will give an idea as to how foreign exchange is drained away in CIF prices

[Shri C. M. Kedaria]

which have no actual relation to cost of production. If the patent and proprietory rights are abolished, Indian manufacturers can import raw materials at competitive rates from the available sources and sell their finished products at less than one fourth the prevalent prices of such products. This way the consumer will be benefited.

Licences to established importers are a source of malpractices and scandals. Almost all the established importers sell their licences at a very high premium in the market and mostly these licences are purchased by the foreign firms. These foreign firms incorporate these high premia paid and fix high prices for their finished products, which lead to consumers paying exorbitant prices for various drugs. So, I urge upon the Ministry that the practice of issuing licences to established importers should be scrapped and these may be allotted to complete Indian pharmaceutical manufacturers.

I have learnt that in approving the drug manufacturing schemes and in allotting the foreign exchange ceiling the drug controller, the technical adviser in drugs and medicines are not consulted. This is not proper. I suggest that a committee of the development officer in drugs and the drug controller of India be formed. This will lead to betterment of Indian pharmaceutical industry.

I have come to know that Indian firm is going to manufacture basic vitamin B 12 substance and that the firm will offer it to consumers at Rs. 100 per gram as against the price of Rs. 225 by a foreign firm and that too for the intermediate substance. Therefore, in the interest of the nation and the consumers, the Indian firms should be encouraged.

In the end, I would like to suggest that rupee payment foreign exchange may be utilised for only Indian pharmaceutical manufacturers. I thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak.

Shri Rameshwar Rao (Gadwal): Sir, I must join other hon. Members in this House in complimenting the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals for the very good work they have been doing. This is one of the Ministries that has undergone quite a few changes in the last one year. In spite of the transformation the Ministry has gone through, it continues to handle one of the most important aspects of the Indian economy; it is responsible for a basic, vital and strategic sector of our economy so necessary not only for industrial development in this country but also for defence.

To begin with, I congratulate the Ministry on the progress made in the geological and geophysical surveys, in the drilling for oil and natural gas and in the implementation of the pipeline projects as well as the many collaboration agreements that have been entered into for oil refining. Quite a few refineries have been set up in the private and the public sectors. In particular I would like to compliment my friend Mr. Malaviya—I am sorry he is not here just now—on the great work he did as Minister for Oil, Mines and Fuel and the various collaboration agreements he initiated Yet I was a little disturbed when I found him the other day speaking in this House thus:

> "This impetus which was being given with a view to invite foreign capital is going to create an imbalance in our economy which will hamper our ideals of socialism."

I am a little surprised at that statement because most of the things that had happened in this Ministry and the directions that have been given were done when my hon. friend Shri Malaviya was Minister. Surely, I cannot and I will not accuse Shri Malaviya of double standards, one when he was Minister and one when he is not a Minister. Probably, the impression that was left on the House was different from the impression that was left on me when I read through his speech. I would like to be corrected.

One of the major achievements of the Ministry has been the agreement that has been entered into with Phillips Petroleum. May I remind the House that this was done in 1963 when Shri Malaviya was still the Minister? The agreement with Phillips Petroleum is to set up a refinery at Cochin. This has many features that should commend themselves to this House. Primarily, it has a refining capacity of 2.5 million tons and the cost of this refinery, if I am correct, is about Rs. 13 crores; or, is it Rs. 17 crores? I would like the Minister to correct me if I am wrong. Let us see how this compares with the other refineries that have been set up earlier. I may refer to the Gauhati refinery which costs Rs 17 crores with a capacity of 0.75 million tons. The Barauni and Koyali refineries—both are expected to cost about Rs 30 crores each. So, it appears that these other refineries are inordinately expensive in comparison to the new agreement arrived at with Phillips Petroleum. These three refineries have been set up in collaboration with USSR and Rumania and we are extremely grateful to these countries for having helped us to set up these refineries at a time when other collaborators were not forthcoming with the same amount of enthusiasm or zeal.

It is also known that these countries—USSR and Rumania—are socialist countries which do not believe, if I may say so, in rapacious profit-making, and yet, these refineries are going to cost us anything up to 200 per cent more than the one to be set up with Phillips Petroleum at Cochin. Probably, it would be better for this House if the hon. Minister could lay before this House a breakdown of the figures for these four refineries, with their respective costs under the various heads so that we can compare the various costs and find out where exactly the disproportionate expenditure has been incurred.

But there are other features of the Phillips Petroleum agreement which deserves a little consideration and which also causes us a certain amount of apprehension. The new company is going to have nine directors, five to be appointed by the Government, two by Phillips and one by Duncan Brothers. The Duncan Brothers will hold only about two per cent of the equity capital. Surely, the directorship to Duncan Brothers, with two per cent of the capital, seems to be disproportionately large, in comparison with the other directorships. There must be some special reasons why this is being done. We would like to know more about this.

I shall now take up the refineries in the private sector. We find that Burmah Shell has been permitted to increase its capacity from the original licensed capacity of two millions in 1955 to 3.75 million tons and that ESSO has been permitted to increase its capacity from 1.2 million tons in 1955 to 2·5 million tons in January, 1963; and Caltev from 0·675 million tons in 1957 to 1.05 million tons in 1963. The increased refining capacities of these refineries has certainly helped to increase the volume of production of petroleum products. We are told that this increase has been achieved without any infringement of the industrial policy resolution which lays down that the development of oil production should be the responsibility of the State sector. What, however, should worry this House is that there is no simultaneous effort at every

[Shri Rameshwar Rao]

stage at which the increase in refining capacity was allowed, to revise the agreement and withdraw or modify the concessions that were granted to the various refinery companies. They had been given concessions in respect of duties, wharfage charges, guarantees against nationalisation and taking over of distribution. We would like to know whether these concessions to the private sector were unavoidable, especially in view of the growth of the public sector refineries and the distribution arrangements through Indian Oil.

Another point which causes some apprehension is the latest agreement entered into by the Government of India with the Burmah Oil, Oil India and Assam Oil Company. It is true that under the new agreement, Government partcipation in equity capital of these companies has increased from 33-1|3 per cent. to 50 per cent. But large areas have also been given to these companies for further exploration for oil. At the same time, the company has been granted a guaranteed return, after payment of taxes on dividends, of a minimum profit of 9 per cent and a maximum of 13 per cent. This guarantee of profit makes for an increase in the price of crude oil by about Rs. 30 per ton Crude which was earlier available for Rs. 80 per ton has now to be obtained at about Rs. 110 per ton. This appears to be unconscionable in comparison with the delivery price payable by Government refineries, which was the lowest delivery price at Calcutta for crude oil that could be secured by the refineries from any other alternate source. We would like to know why the prices have been put up and why these high profits for the company should be ensured? Is it to cover their expenditure of exploration or to invite greater participation of foreign capital in the refinery industry in India? Nor there seems to be any arrangement to compensate the loss in revenue from taxes that would have accrued from the Assam Oil Company if this additional amount had not become exempt as part of the increased cost of raw materials for production. It is also not possible to find many instances of agreement of this type which is an indirect incentive to the company to keep its production at a low level to maximise the advantages it is entitled to receive from guaranteed percentage of profits.

Sir, I shall not take too much time of the House. In conclusion, I would like to congratulate the Minister and also the Minister of State for the very good work they have been doing and for the great effort they are putting in in expanding the refinery capacity, which is absolutely necessary if the process of industrialisation in this country is to go on.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री यशपाल सिंह ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): We are very near the danger point. I think there is no quorum. It is not yet 1 P.M.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): There are half a century of Ministers and not even a quarter of them are present. The only senior Minister present is Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय . . .

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : कोरम हो लेने दीजिये ।

Mr. Speaker: The bell is being rung.

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : जब तक कोरम की घंटी बज रही है आप बैठ जायं ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय ने मुझे बुलाया और मैं खड़ा हो गया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने तो आपको बुलाने के लिए खड़ा किया था लेकिन कामत साहब ने आपको बैठने का हुक्म दे दिया है ।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : कोरम तो हो लेने दीजिये । कोरम के अभाव में तो बोल नहीं सकते ।

Mr. Speaker: Now there is quorum. Shri Yashpal Singh.

श्री यशपाल सिंह अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब तक रिस्क नहीं लिया जायगा तब तक पैट्रोल का काम पूरा नहीं हो सकेगा । सन् १९५६ से हमने इसे शुरू किया था और आज सन् १९६४ में जाकर केवल १० फ़ीसदी पैदावार हम कर रहे हैं । ९० फ़ीसदी के लिए हम विदेशों के ऊपर निर्भर करते हैं । अंकलेश्वर में भारतीय नवयुवकों ने जो कुछ काम किया उनकी सराहना विदेशी लोग करते हैं । लेकिन उन नवयुवकों को कोई इंसेंटिव नहीं मिला, किसी तरीक़े से गवर्नमेंट ने उनको इनकरेज नहीं किया । नतीजा यह हुआ कि उनकी ऐक्टिविटीज़ रुक गयीं । आज भी ऐक्सप्लोरेशन के लिए, रिफाइनरीज के लिये और डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन के लिए हज़ारों लोगों को शिक्षण देने की ज़रूरत है । वह ट्रेनिंग हमारी सरकार नहीं दे रही है इसलिए हम लैग बिहाइंड कर रहे हैं । जहां जहां भी हम जाते हैं वहां ऐस्सो और बर्मा शैल लिखा देखते हैं । बर्मा शैल और ऐस्सो पर निर्भर करके हमारा देश आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता है । आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हज़ारों नवयुवकों को यह ट्रेनिंग दी जाय । अंकलेश्वर में जितनी तेज़ी से काम शुरू हुआ कावेरी बेसिन में वह काम नहीं हो सका है न ही वह काम गुजरात, असम और जैसलमेर में हो सका है । मेरी कांस्टीटुएंसी में एक जगह है, महौन वहां देहरादून के इलाक़े में पांच साल सरकार का काम करते हो गये हैं लेकिन आज तक सरकार यह नहीं बतला सकी कि वह किस स्टेज पर है और उसमें अभी कितने दिन और लगेंगे ? न "हां" का जवाब है और न "न" का जवाब है । इसलिए सरकार को रिस्क लेना पड़ेगा और उसको हज़ारों नौजवानों को ट्रेनिंग देनी पड़ेगी । आज जो हालत है वह हालत ऐसी है जो कि किसी प्रोग्रेसिव देश की नहीं हो सकती है । आई० सी० एस० अफ़सरान को वह काम सौंपा गया जो काम कि इंजीनियर्स के करने का था । जो काम गोताखोर लोग करते थे वह काम उन गोताखोर लोगों को न दे कर किनारे के ऊपर खड़े हुये लोगों को सौंपा गया । ज़ाहिर है कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर्स इंजीनियर्स का काम कैसे कर सकते थे . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हमें अपने आदमियों को इस तरह से एक दम से कंडैम नहीं करना चाहिए । माननीय सदस्य का क्या यह कहना है कि आई० सी० एस० अफसरान को ड्रिलिंग वगैरह के काम पर रक्खा है ?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जब तक आयल और नेचुरल गैस कमीशन में इंजीनियर्स नहीं रखे जायेंगे तब तक ठीक से काम नहीं होगा । एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव अफसरान इंजीनियर्स के काम को कैसे कर सकते हैं ? जब तक ओपेन कम्पीटीशन नहीं होगा और उसके मुताबिक वहां पर हैड्स नहीं रखे जायेंगे तब तक यह काम हल नहीं होगा । आठ साल में केवल दस कोस चले हैं, अभी तो हज़ार कोस चलना बाकी है । इसलिए अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा सबसे पहले निवेदन यह है कि रिफ़ाइनरीज के लिए, ड्रिलिंग के लिए और डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन के लिए अलग अलग ब्रांचेज कायम की जाय और इस मिनिस्टरी को और ज्यादा मजबूत करने के लिए इनके साथ स्पेशलिस्टस रखे जायें । जो कि इंजीनियरिंग में ट्रेनिंग लेकर आये हैं । जिन्हें केवल ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव ट्रेनिंग

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

मिली है वह यह काम नहीं कर सकेंगे । इस काम को वही लोग कर सकेंगे जिनको इंजीनियरिंग की ट्रेनिंग मिली है । एक जगह बैठ कर उसको छोड़ कर दूसरी जगह से पहुंचते हैं, दूसरी जगह से तीसरी जगह पहुंचते हैं और फिर तीसरी जगह से चौथी जगह पहुंचते हैं । माननीय मंत्री इस बात को नोट करें कि महौन के इलाक़े में पांच साल से ड्रिलिंग हो रही है लेकिन हम आज तक किस स्टेज पर पहुंचे हैं और कहां हम लोग स्टैंड करते हैं इसका कुछ पता नहीं है । जितना ड्रिलिंग का काम होना है उसका एक चौथाई काम भी हम सारे भारत में नहीं कर सके हैं । इसलिए मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है कि इस मिनिस्टरी को और ज्यादा मजबूत करें और स्पेशलिस्ट्स रक्खे जायें और यदि ऐसा हुआ तो मुझे उम्मीद है कि उनके दिल व दिमाग से और श्री हुमायूंन् कबिर के दिल व दिमाग से उम्मीद है कि आठ साल में जो काम नहीं हो सका है उसको वह करके दिखलायेंगे । हम काम इसलिए नहीं कर पा रहे हैं क्योंकि हम लोग विदेशों के ऊपर निर्भर कर रहे हैं । आगे बढ़ने के लिए हमें रिस्क लेना पड़ेगा । पाकिस्तान इस मामले में हम से आगे है । छोटे छोटे मुल्क इस मामले में हम से आगे है । इसलिए सबसे पहली जरूरत अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह है कि इस रफ्तार को ज्यादा तेज किया जाये । इसके लिए ख़ास रुपये की जरूरत नहीं है बल्कि इसके लिए जो लोग हमारे बाहर से गये हुये हैं जिन्हें कि आज ट्रेनिंग की जरूरत नहीं है, उन में से उन लोगों को वापिस बुला कर आयल रिफ़ाइनरीज़ में उन लोगों को ट्रेनिंग दी जाय ।

इसके साथ साथ सब से ज्यादा जरूरत इस बात की है कि जिन नौजवानों ने अच्छा काम करके दिखलाया है उनको इंसेंटिव दिया जाय, उनको इनकरेज किया जाय । एक भी शख्स ऐसा नहीं है जिसने कि अंकलेश्वर में काम किया हो, उसको बुला कर पद्म विभूषण से विभूषित किया गया हो । अलबत्ता जो नाचने वाले थे, गाने वाले थे उनको पद्म विभूषण का खिताब दिया गया लेकिन जिन्होंने दिन रात काम किया था उनको यह पद्म-विभूषण का खिताब नहीं दिया गया । यह रिस्क का काम है और बगैर रिस्क लिये हुए सरकार यह काम कामयाबी के साथ नहीं कर सकती । सरकार को हमें यह सालाना तरीके से बतलाना चाहिए था कि एस्सो और बर्मा शैल से ५ फ़ी सदी, १० फीसदी या २० फ़ीसदी हम इंडिपेंडेंट होते चले आए हैं और उनकी ताकत से अलग होते गये हैं । अपने देश के अन्दर इतना बड़ा ख़जाना भगवान के नाम का दिया गया उसका हम इस्तेमाल करेंगे । ज़रूरत इस बात की है कि इस सारे काम को एक बार लैविल पर किया जाय । मेरा निवेदन यह है कि मिनिस्टरी इस काम को तेज़ी से करे और महौन के इलाक़े में जो तेल के निशान पाये थे सरकार उसमें न "हां" में जवाब दे सकी है और न हो "न" में अभी तक जवाब दे पायी है ।

दूसरा मेरा निवेदन यह है कि आयल ऐंड नेचुरल गैस कमिशन के जरिए जिन हजारों लोगों की हज़ारों एकड़ जमीन ली गई है और वह अपनी जमीन और घर से बे घर हो गये हैं । उन्हें यह विश्वास दिलाया जाये कि आयल ऐंड

नैचरल गैस कमीशन में जहां भी एम्पलायमेंट होगी, वहां सब से पहले उनके बच्चों को नौकरी दी जायेगी श्रौर कंट्रैक्ट्स के बारे में उनको प्राथमिकता दी जायेगी। जिन लोगों की लाखों एकड़ ज़मीन छीन ली गई है, वे श्राज घर में बैठे हुए हैं। इसलिए उनकी सहायता करना सरकार का कर्त्तव्य है।

श्राज ज़रूरत इस बात की है कि बर्मा-शैल, एस्सो श्रौर दूसरे मुल्कों पर डिपेंड करने के बजाये हम श्रपने रिसोर्सिज़ पर रेलाई करें। माननीय मंत्री महोदय हमको सालाना रिपोर्ट दें कि हम इस बारे में कितने सैल्फ-सफ़िशेंट होते जा रहे हैं। सरकार इस मंत्रालय को ज्यादा से ज्यादा श्रनुदान दे किन्तु श्राज वह यह निश्चित करे कि हम इस सम्बन्ध में कितने दिनों में सैल्फ़-सफ़िशेंट हो जायेंगे।

माननीय मंत्री जी जिस जां-फ़िशानी से काम कर रहे हैं, उसके लिए मैं उनको बधाई देता हूं। लेकिन यह काम श्रकेले उनसे नहीं होगा। उनके हाथ मजबूत करने के लिए श्रौर स्पेशलिस्ट्स की ज़रूरत होगी।

श्री दी० चं० शर्मा (गुरदासपुर): श्राई० सी० एस० श्राफ़िसर्ज को किस म्युज़ियम में भेजा जाये ?

श्री श्रोंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा): श्रीमान्, मैं पैट्रोलियम तथा रसायन मंत्रालय के श्रनुदानों पर बोलते हुए यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस सम्बन्ध में हमारे जितने भी कार्य हैं, वे सब विदेशों के श्राधार पर चल रहे हैं श्रौर हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा विदेशों की सहायता पर निर्भर करते हैं। हमारे यहां जितने वैज्ञानिक श्रौर टैक्नीशन हैं, उन बेचारों की उपेक्षा की जाती है। हमारे देश की सुरक्षा के लिये तथा श्रन्य कामों के लिये पैट्रोलियम तथा श्रन्य रसायनों का बड़ा महत्व है। इस लिये श्रपने ही देश में उन का उत्पादन बढ़ाना चाहिये श्रौर इस के लिये श्रपने वैज्ञानिकों तथा टैक्नीशनों का ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहयोग लेना चाहिये।

जहां तक पैट्रोल का सम्बन्ध है, श्रभी तक हम श्रपनी श्रावश्यकता का २० परसेंट ही श्रपने देश में पैदा कर पाए हैं श्रौर बाकी के लिये हम विदेशी सहायता पर निर्भर हैं। मैं श्राप को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि हमने रशा, रुमानिया, वैस्ट जर्मनी तथा फ्रांस से २१३ टैक्नीशन श्रपने यहां बुलाए हुए हैं, जब कि हम ने यू० एस० एस० श्रार० में ३७, कैनेडा में २, फ्रांस में ८, इरान में १ श्रौर यू० एस० ए० में १, यानी कुल ४९ श्रादमी भेजे हुए हैं। श्रावश्यकता इस बात की है कि हम श्रधिक से श्रधिक श्रपने श्रादमियों को प्रशिक्षण दे कर इस काम को श्रागे बढ़ायें।

इस मंत्रालय को १९६३–६४ के लिये २६.८६ करोड़ रुपये दिये गये, जिस में से १८.४६ करोड़ रुपये खर्च हुए। इस मंत्रालय का कार्य इतना धीमा है कि हम विश्वास नहीं कर सकते हैं कि हम कब तक श्रात्म-निर्भर हो जायेंगे। मैंने इस काम को देखा है। मैं खम्बात श्रौर श्रंकलेश्वर गया। वहां पर काम इस प्रकार से चल रहा था, मानो जन्म भर की मानोपली हो गई है—जन्म तक यह काम चलता रहेगा ड्रिलिंग का काम न के बराबर हो रहा था श्रौर जहां तक पाइपलाइन डालने का काम है, कहीं दो श्रादमी लगे हुए थे श्रौर कहीं चार श्रादमी लगे हुए थे। इस श्रवस्था में यह काम कैसे होगा ? पैट्रोल के कारण सारी सुरक्षा का काम भी रुक सकता है। जब चाइना ने हमारे देश पर हमला किया, तो पैट्रोल की काफी तंगी हो गई श्रौर हम उस के लिये इधर-उधर देखना पड़ा। इस लिये हम को विदेशों पर ज्यादा निर्भर न रह कर श्रपने देश के श्रादमियों को ट्रेनिंग देनी चाहिये श्रौर ज्यादा से ज्यादा टैक्नीशन तैयार कर के पैट्रोल के सम्बन्ध

[**श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा**]

में जल्दी आत्म-निर्भर होने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिये ।

यद्यपि हम ने बर्मा-शैल वगैरह को इतनी फैसिलिटीज़ दी हुई हैं, लेकिन हमारे यहां केरोसीन आयल मंहगा होता जा रहा है । तो फिर क्या कारण है कि उन को इतनी फैसिलिटीज़ दी जाएं और अपनी जनता पर मंहगाई का इतना बोझ डाला जाय ? अगर हमने उन के साथ कोई समझौता किया भी हुआ है, तो भी हमें इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिये कि कहीं वे संकट के समय हम को धोखा न दें ।

मैं पिम्परी गया और वहां पर इन्जेक्शन बनाने के कारखाने को अच्छी तरह से देखा । यह बात ठीक है कि वहां के मज़दूरों को काफ़ी सुविधायें दी गई हैं । वहां पर मज़दूरों के लिये जो अच्छी व्यवस्था की गई है, हर एक मंत्रालय को उस से नसीहत लेनी चाहिये । इस के बावजूद वहां पर अभी दो तीन दिन की हड़ताल हुई और काफी रुपये का नुक्सान हुआ । वहां के मज़दूरों की तनख्वाह शिड्यूल से भी कम आंकी जाती है और उनको मंहगाई-भत्ता देने की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है । लेकिन मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस प्रकार जितना रुपया बचाया जाता है, वह दो दिन की हड़ताल में पूरा हो जाता है । इसलिये वहां मज़दूरों को खुश करना ज़रूरी है । इस के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि उन के मंहगाई भत्ते को बढ़ाया जाय ।

वहां पर बना हुआ इन्जेक्शन ६, ७ आने में पड़ता है और यहां आ कर सवा रुपये में बेचा जाता है । आखिर इस बात का क्या कारण है कि हिन्दुस्तान की बनी हुई चीज़ बाहर से आई हुई चीज़ से मंहगे दाम पर बिके ? सरकार का इस बात की ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं है ।

विदेशों से जो खाद आती है, वह २८० रुपये टन के हिसाब से आती है और ३७५ रुपये टन के हिसाब से बेची जाती है । इस में गवर्नमेंट खुद फ़ायदा उठाती है, लेकिन हमारे यहां खाद की जो असली और पुरानी मशीन है, जो हमारे देश में पुराने समय से चली आ रही है, सरकार उस को बिल्कुल बर्बाद करती जा रही है । हमारे देश के गाय-बैल और दूसरे जानवर असली खाद पैदा करते हैं, लेकिन उन की प्रगति के लिये बिल्कुल कुछ नहीं करती है । वह खाद के लिये विदेशों की तरफ देखती है कि विदेशी खाद आयेगी और उस को ज़मीन में डाल कर पैदावार बढ़ाई जाएगी । अगर दूसरे राष्ट्र खाद देना बन्द कर दें, तो फिर हमारे खेतों के उत्पादन का क्या होगा ?

श्री काशी राम गुप्त (अलवर) खाद का इस मंत्रालय से क्या सम्बन्ध है?

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : पशुओं के वह रसायन में आती है ।

खाद के सम्बन्ध में हम को विदेशों की तरफ नहीं देखना चाहिये, बल्कि जहां तक हो सके, अपने देश में ही उस का उत्पादन करना चाहिये ।

जहां तक जिप्सम का प्रश्न है, हम देखते हैं कि उसकी खोज के सम्बन्ध में सरकार एक ही क्षेत्र के पीछे पड़ जाती है और दूसरे स्थानों में प्रयत्न नहीं करती है । राजस्थान में जोधपुर के इलाके में जिप्सम के पहाड़ निकले थे । पेपर्ज़ में प्रकाशित हुआ कि वहां पर इतने लाख टन जिप्सम निकल सकता है, लेकिन हमारी सरकार उसकी परवाह नहीं करती है । वह सोचती है कि यह तो अपने देश की बात है । अगर इस सम्बन्ध में कहीं विदेश से ख़बर आ जाये, तो फौरन ट्रंक-काल पर ट्रंक-काल जाती हैं, आफिसर भागे

जाते हैं, क्योंकि उसमें फायदा होता है, कमिशन मिलता है। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि कमिशन की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान न देकर हम इन चीज़ों को अपने देश के अन्दर ही पैदा करें, ताकि हमें विदेशों का मुंह न देखना पड़े। जहां तक हो सके, हमें इन दवाओं और खाद को अपने देश में ही अधिक से अधिक पैदा करना चाहिए और इस काम की बढ़ोतरी के लिए सरकार को ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा मंजूर करना चाहिए।

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पैट्रोलियम के मंत्रालय के बारे में सब से पहले मैं यह अर्ज़ करूंगा कि विज्ञान के इस ज़माने में पैट्रोल उतना ही ज़रूरी है, जितना कि शरीर के लिए सांस, क्योंकि पैट्रोल न सिर्फ देश की रक्षा के लिए ज़रूरी है, बल्कि वह इन्सान का एक बड़ा भारी साथी बन कर उसका बोझ उठाता है, उसको एक जगह से दूसरी जगह पहुंचाता है और आदमी की मेहनत को अपने ऊपर लेता है।

13 hrs.

इस सरकार और इस मंत्रालय को सब से पहले अपना मत बना लेना चाहिये कि वे किस तरीके से इस देश में पैट्रोल की कमी को पूरा कर सकेंगे और कितना पैट्रोल दे सकेंगे। आप देखिए कि हिन्दुस्तान में पैट्रोल पर कैपिटा ५ गैलन है, जब कि अमरीका में ३०० गैलन, मग़रिबी मुमालिक में २५० गैलन और जापान में ३० से ४० गैलन तक है। इसलिए सब से पहले इस मंत्रालय को यह मन बना लेना चाहिए कि वह एक साल में कितना पर-कैपिटा पैट्रोल दे सकेगा। इस मंत्रालय की इस बारे में कोई निश्चित नीति नहीं है। वह तो यह सोचता है कि गाड़ी पुराने ढिलमिल तरीके से चलती रहे। हम मुकाबला करें पर-कैपिटा ३० गैलन वालों से और अपने देश में पैदावार बढ़ाने के साधन न बनायें, यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है।

जो हिन्दुस्तान का एक ज़रूरी अंग है, जिस पर हिन्दोस्तान की तरक्की निर्भर है, उस के लिए--पैट्रोल और मिट्टी के तेल के लिए--आये-साल १०० करोड़ रुपये के करीब विदेशी सिक्के का घाटा देश को होता है। देश की तरक्की तो दरकिनार अगर इसी ढंग से हम चलते रहे, इसी तरीके से हमारा देश चलता रहा तो देश हमारा बिल्कुल दिवालिया बन जायेगा। अगर देश को बचाना है तो इस मंत्रालय का सब से पहला काम यह होना चाहिए कि जितनी विदेशी कम्पनियां हैं, उनको कौमी मिल्कियत करार दे और हर किस्म की लूट जो कि देश में चल रही है उसको बन्द करे।

आप देखें कि मिट्टी के तेल की एक बोतल की लागत कितनी बैठती है और उपभोक्ता को वह कितने में मिलती है। छः नए पैसे तो उसकी लागत बैठती है और उपभोक्ता को वह ३६ नए पैसे में मिलती है। यह आम जनता की जो लूट है, इसको बन्द किया जाना चाहिए। इस तरह की लूट की जनतांत्रिक सरकार के अन्दर कोई गुंजाइश नहीं हो सकती है। छः नए पैसे की चीज़ अगर ३६ नए पैसे की बिकती है तो कोई भी थोड़ी बहुत हयादार सरकार जो है, वह इसको बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकती है, विदेशी कम्पनियों की इस तरह की लूट करने की इजाज़त नहीं दे सकती है।

13·01 hrs.

[SHRI KHADILKAR *in the Chair*]

[श्री बागड़ी]

विदेशी कम्पनियां जो तेल शोधन का काम करती हैं, तेल की खोज का काम करती हैं, उनको आप देखें । यह सब काम विदेशी कम्पनियां करती हैं । शोधन करने का जितना काम है, उसका ठेका एक कम्पनी को आप देते हैं जिसकी मौनोपली है और वह कम्पनी मनचाहे जितना काम करती है, जिस तरह से चाहे काम करती है, आप कुछ कर नहीं सकते हैं । मैं कहता हूं कि यह काम औरों को भी दिया जाए, दूसरी कम्पनियों को भी दिया जाए और खुद भी सरकार इस किस्म का काम करे । पैट्रोल और तेल के पीछे एक इतिहास है । सिर्फ अर्थशास्त्र से ही काम नहीं चल सकता है । अर्थशास्त्र ही काम नहीं करता है, इसके पीछे राजनीतिकता भी काम करती है । चीन का मुकाबला तो हो सकता था, थोड़ा बहुत पैट्रोल का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए कम्पनियां भी मदद कर सकती थी, ज्यादा पैट्रोल निकाल भी सकती हैं लेकिन अगर पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान का मुकाबला हो, तो होगा यह कि वे कम्पनियां पाकिस्तान में अधिक निकालेंगी और हिन्दुस्तान में कम । आज होता भी यही है । अमरीका की एक कम्पनी है बम्बई साइड में जो कि तेल की खोज का काम करती थी । वह एक विदेशी कम्पनी थी । उसमें हिन्दुस्तान का बीस परसेंट हिस्सा था । उसने दस हज़ार फुट ज़मीन को तो खोदा और फिर बन्द करके चली गई और कह दिया कि उसको पाकिस्तान के अन्दर ज्यादा सहूलियतें मिलती हैं, हिन्दुस्तान में कम । अगर हिन्दुस्तान का सरमाया होता और हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार का काम होता तो बीस हजार फुट खोद दिया जाता और शायद उसमें कामयाबी मिल सकती थी और तेल मिल सकता था । लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हुआ । इसी तरह से एक और मिसाल मैं आपको देना चाहता हूं । रोमानिया साम्यवादी मुल्क है । साम्यवादी मुल्क किस तरह से हमारी मदद करते हैं और कैसा हमारा काम चलता है, यह बात इस मिसाल से स्पष्ट हो जाएगी । रोमानिया से हमने एक मशीन खरीदी । वह मशीन बारह महीने में से दस महीने बन्द रहती है, सिर्फ दो महीने ही चलती है, दो महीने ही काम करती है । क्यों इतनी देर यह बन्द पड़ी रहती है क्या इसका भी आपने पता लगाया है, जिन लोगों ने इसका फैसला किया था, जिन लोगों ने दस्तखत किए थे, जिन अफसरों ने इस मशीन की खरीद की थी, जो भ्रष्टाचारी व्यक्ति थे उनके खिलाफ क्या कारंवाई शुरू हुई, कोई तहकीकात हुई या नहीं है, इसका अभी तक कुछ पता नहीं है । मैं चाहता हूं कि माननीय मन्त्री जी इस पर प्रकाश डालें ।

पैट्रोल और कैरोसीन आयल किसी भी देश की जिन्दगी हुआ करते हैं । सरकार इनके उत्पादन को बढ़ाना चाहती है तो उसको कुछ इनक्लाबी कदम उठाने पड़ेंगे । सबसे पहला काम तो सरकार को यह करना होगा कि इन पदार्थों की जितनी देश की जरूरत है, उसको देश से ही पूरा किया जाए । विदेशी कम्पनियों की जो मोनोपोली है, जो पूल है, उसको खत्म किया जाए । और उनको कौमी मिल्कियत में लिया जाए, कौमी मिल्कियत करार दिया जाए । साथ ही साथ जो कीमतों की लूट है हर चीज में, उसको बन्द किया जाए । छः नए पैसे की तेल की बोतल जो ३६ नए पैसे में बिकती है, यह सरासर लूट है, इसको बन्द किया जाए, कीमत को कम किया जाए ।

खाद भी इस महकमे में आती है । खाद और खाद्य का आपस में घनिष्ठ सम्बन्ध है क्योंकि खाद के इस्तेमाल से ही देश की खाद्य की समस्या के समाधान में सहायता मिल सकती है । खाद ही पैदावार को बढ़ाती है । लेकिन खेद है कि विभिन्न मन्त्रालयों का आपस में इस मामले में तालमेल नहीं है । खाद जिस

ज़मीन में डाली जाती है, उस ज़मीन को पानी अधिक देना पड़ता है । लेकिन खाद के मुताबिक उस ज़मीन को पानी नहीं मिलता है । खाद तो डाल दी जाती है लेकिन पानी ज़मीन को मिलता नहीं है जिसका नतीजा यह है कि पैदावार होती नहीं है । अगर विभिन्न मन्त्रालयों को आपस में तालमेल हो तो पानी मिल सकता है और पैदावार बढ़ सकती है । खाद के अन्दर भी कितना भ्रष्टाचार होता है, इसको आप देखें । खाद तो ३५ रुपये मन के करीब है और नमक शायद पांच रुपये मन है । कोओप्रेटिव सोसाइटीज़ के ज़रिये देश में सरकार ज्यादा काम करवाना चाहती है और वह ठीक भी है । इस बारे में कोई दो रायें नहीं हो सकती हैं । लेकिन कोओप्रेटिव सोसाइटीज़ में कैसा काम होता है, इस तरफ भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये । वे खाद के अन्दर नमक पीस कर मिला देती हैं । अब आप देखें कि जब नमक ज़मीन पर पड़ता है तो कितना नुकसान होता है । फर्रुखाबाद के अन्दर एक कोओप्रेटिव सोसाइटी यह कुकर्म करती हुई पकड़ी गई थी । मैं चाहता हूं कि इस तरह की जो चीज़ें हैं, इनकी रोकथाम होनी चाहिये । खाद के मसले को भी हल करना चाहिये और देश की जरूरतों के मुताबिक खाद देश में तैयार की जानी चाहिये । साथ ही साथ जितनी पानी की आवश्यकता होती है खाद डालने के बाद ज़मीन को, उसका पर्याप्त प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये । विभिन्न मन्त्रालयों का आपस में तालमेल होना चाहिये ।

13·06 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

पैट्रोल और रसायन का विज्ञान के साथ गहरा सम्बन्ध है, विज्ञान पर यह चीज़ निर्भर करती है, विज्ञान की तरक्की पर निर्भर करती है । आपके मन्त्रालय ने एक प्राच्य कांग्रेस बुलाई थी यहां पर और उस पर काफी पैसा भी खर्च किया था । उसके बाद मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या आप पाश्चात्य कांग्रेस भी बुलाने का विचार कर रहे हैं, उसको बुलाने का भी कोई प्रबन्ध कर रहे हैं । मैं आपकी खिदमत में एक दो अंग्रेज़ी के शब्द जो मैंने किसी से पूछे हैं, रखना चाहता हूं । मैं तो जानता नहीं हूं अंग्रेज़ी . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : कोई बात नहीं है ।

श्री बागड़ी : ओरिएंटलिस्ट्स कांग्रेस तो बुलाई गई, अब क्या ओक्सीडेंटलिस्ट्स कांग्रेस भी बुलाने का प्रयत्न हो रहा है ? यह चीज़ मैं मन्त्रालय के सामने रखना चाहता था और चाहता हूं कि इसका जवाब दिया जाए ।

जहां तक पेट्रोलियम और कैरोसीन आयल का सम्बन्ध है, वह सारी चीज़ तभी हो सकती है, जब विज्ञान को उत्साहित किया जाए, विज्ञान पर भरोसा किया जाए, उसको बढ़ावा दिया जाए । लेकिन इस देश के अन्दर तो जप और ज्योतिष पर ज्यादा भरोसा किया जाता है । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि इस जप और ज्योतिष का एक महकमा खोलने पर भी यह मन्त्रालय विचार कर रहा है ताकि अगर कोई बड़ा वज़ीर बीमार शमार पड़ जाए तो उसका अधिक अच्छी तरह से इलाज हो जाए और वह कुर्सी पर बैठा रह सके ? यह जरूरी है कि विज्ञान को उत्साहित किया जाए । विज्ञान जब तक कर्म की पाटी पर पूरा नहीं उतरता, कर्म का एक आदर्श जब तक देश के सामने आपने नहीं रखा उस वक्त तक विज्ञान फलीभूत नहीं हो सकता है । अभी १३ तारीख को देश के विभिन्न भागो से कर्म की ज्योति ले कर लोग यहां आए थे, लोक सभा के सामने आये थे, हिन्दुस्तान के भूखे, नंगे, मुफलिस लोग आए थे, मिट्टी के तेल की मंहगाई के खिलाफ मुजाहिरा करने के लिए, आम मंहगाई के खिलाफ मुज़ाहिरा करने के लिये और उन्होंने एक कर्म कार रास्ता अपनाया था लेकिन इस सरकार ने उनको अपने कर्मपथ से विचलित करने की कोशिश की । उनको उत्साहित इस सरकार ने नहीं किया, निरुत्साहित

[श्री वागड़ी]

किया, उनका हौसला गिराने की कोशिश की । कहा जाता है कि जो नेता थे उनको गिरफ्तार कर लिया जाएगा, उनको जेलों में डाल दिया जाएगा । मेरा भी उसके अन्दर नाम है । आज पुलिस फिर रही थी चारों तरफ और पुलिस सुपरिटेंडेंट यहां दरवाजे तक भी आया था और कह रहा था कि वागड़ी को गिरफ्तार करना है । शायद मैं भी गिरफ्तार हो जाऊंगा । लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि बगैर उत्साह के देश जीवित नहीं रह सकता है । देश को अगर आपको जीवित रखना है तो कर्म को आपको उत्साहित करना होगा ।

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद (लालगंज) : पैट्रोलियम महकमे के सम्बंध में आपकी सेवा में मैं दो तीन बातें रखना चाहता हूं । अंकलेश्वर और कैम्बे आयल फील्डज़ को हम देखने के लिये गये थे और पता चला कि वहां गैस आज भी बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में जलाई जा रही है । गुजरात के निवासियों की यह डिमांड है कि उनको गैस होम कंजप्पशन के लिए मिले । पता नहीं सरकार ऐसा करने में क्यों हिचकिचा रही है, उनको गैस होम कंजम्पशन के लिए क्यों नहीं दे रही है अगर उनको दी भी जाती है तो रेट जैसा आसम में है, उससे ज्यादा यहां पर चार्ज किया जाता है । ऐसा क्यों है, इस पर माननीय मंत्री जी रोशनी डालें ।

अंकलेश्वर में बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में गैस जलाई जाती है । शायद एक क्यूबिक फीट पैट्रोलियम निकालने पर १२५ क्यूबिक फीट गैस जलाई जाती है । यह एक खज़ाना है जिससे बहुत बड़ी शक्ति पैदा की जा सकती है । मेरी प्रार्थना यह है कि जिस प्रकार इस गैस का दुरुपयोग हो रहा है और वह रोजाना जलाई जाती है, उसको किसी अच्छे काम में लाया जाये ।

दूसरी बात मैं कहना चाहता हूं फर्टिलाइजर के ऊपर । हमारे देश के अन्दर फर्टिलाइजर जो बाहर से मंगाई जाती है वह २०० रु० टन पर आती है जब कि हमारे यहां सिन्दरी फर्टिलाइजर ३७० रु० प्रति टन तैयार होती है, और सरकार दोनों को मिला कर बेचती है । अगर इस तरह से फर्टिलाइजर का दाम ज्यादा होगा तो जो गरीब जनता है, जिस की खेती की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिये योजनायें बनाई जाती है, वह इस भार को सम्भाल नहीं सकेगी । ऐसी हालत में प्रार्थना करूंगा कि जिस रेट पर फर्टिलाइजर बाहर से मंगाई जाती है अर्थात २०० रु० प्रति टन, उसी पर जनता को दी जाये जिससे कि हमारी खाद्य समस्या हल हो सके ।

तीसरी जो सब से बड़ी चीज है कि हमारे यहां जो फैक्ट्री बनी हुई हैं उसमें ज्यादातर नाइट्रोजन फर्टिलाइजर बनाई जाती है । नाइट्रोजेन्स फर्टिलाइजर का असर मिट्टी के ऊपर ऐसिडिक पड़ा करता है । अगर हम बराबर उसी का इस्तेमाल करते रहेंगे तो जो मिट्टी का टेक्स्चर है, जो उसमें पैदाबार करने की शक्ति है वह दिन पर दिन कम होती जायेगी । इसलिये नाइट्रोजेन्स फर्टिलाइजर के साथ फास्फेटिक फर्टिलाइजर बनाने के लिये इस तरह की फैक्ट्री बनाने की ओर भी सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिये ।

श्री कृ० चं० पंत (नैनीताल) : सिर्फ सल्फेट का असर ऐसिडिक होता है नाइट्रोजेन्स फर्टिलाइजर कई तरह का बनता है ।

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : ज्यादातर जो प्रोडक्शन है वह अमोनियम सल्फेट का है । ऐसी हालत में मेरी प्रार्थना है कि यहां पर

फास्फेटिक फर्टिलाइजर की फैक्ट्रीज चलाई जायें जिससे कि यहां की मिट्टी का जो ऐसिडिक नेचर है वह टीक हो सके । अगर मिट्टी का ऐसिडिक नेचर चलता रहेगा तो चाहे कितना भी फर्टिलाइजर आप दें, मिट्टी की पैदावार नहीं बढ़ सकेगी । इस लिये इस ओर विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है ।

चौथी बात मैं पिंपरी के पेनिसिलीन कारखाने के सम्बंध में कहना चाहता हूं । वहां जो पेनिसिलीन बनाई जाती है उसकी कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन १८ न० पै० पड़ती है, जबकि बाजार के अन्दर उसका भाव कहीं ८ आने है और कहीं १२ आने है और कहीं १ रु० है । मेरा कहना यह है कि जो केमिकल्स या दबाइयां हैं जिनका इस्तेमाल पिंपरी में किया जाता है, उनका इस्तेमाल करते हुए भी आप पेनिसिलीन इंजेक्शन या पेनिसिलीन टेबलेट का कम से कम दाम लें ताकि गरीब जनता उनका इस्तेमाल कर सकें ।

Shri D. J. Naik (Panchmahals): Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, I congratulate the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals on the performance it has made during the last so many years. I hope that the progress will not only be maintained but will be accelerated and we will be self-sufficient in mineral oils, say, by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

The field of Ankleswar is very rich. At present it is producing about 2,500 tons of mineral oil daily and more exploration should be done. I hope, the Ministry will take every step to see that the production is increased in Ankleswar and in Kalol also.

I will suggest that some research should be done in the Gulf of Cambay for oil exploration. It is a matter of satisfaction that by the end of 1963 182 wells have been drilled and there is a programme of 109 wells to be drilled during the current financial year.

The Olpad field also seems to be full of oil and I would urge that at several points wells should be drilled in this field also. The pipelines which are being installed to carry gas to Dhuvaran and Utran Power Houses and to Koyali Refinery may be completed by the end of this year so that the Dhuvaran Power House may function by utilising gas as early as possible.

It is a matter of satisfaction that the Government have decided to establish a petro-chemical complex in Gujarat near Koyali and it is a matter of great satisfaction that it will be a public undertaking adventure. I congratulate the Government on that; but I would urge that some co-operative sector should we established there for the petro-chemical industry. Gujarat is far ahead in co-operatives and this may be explored by the Ministry. There are good co-operative workers and they will be coming forward with men and money; the only thing that they will be requiring will be technical aid. This may be explored and, if possible, the co-operative sector may be encouraged.

The petro-chemical complex should be established as early as possible. In the Report it is said that negotiations with the foreign collaborators are going on. These negotiations should be finalised as early as possible. The Koyali Refinery will be on stream by the end of this year. Before that this petro-chemical complex should be established so that the by-products may be utilised properly.

I would also say that some of the agriculturists have lost their lands in the Koyali Refinery. The sons of these agriculturists should be recruited as unskilled labour in the Koyali Refinery and some of them who are qualified may be trained in the technicalities of the Koyali Refinery.

We are spending Rs. 80 crores to Rs. 90 crores on the import of mineral oils. A target should be fixed for

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our production and that should be reached as early as possible so that the drain on our country's resources may be stopped.

The question of the price of gas is agitating the minds of the people of Gujarat, particularly, the industralists. I understand that Professor Rao has been entrusted with arbitration on the price of gas. I would say that the price should be so fixed as to induce the industrialists to use it and to use it for a better purpose to industrialise the whole area of Gujarat. If a reasonable price is fixed, I am sure, the industries of Gujarat will be very much encouraged and that will be of benefit to the country at large.

With these words, I again congratulate the Ministry on the splendid performance which it has done.

Shri P. K. Ghosh (Ranchi East): Sir, I welcome the formation of a separate ministry to deal with petroleum and chemicals. Petroleum is one of the very important subjects and it needed much more attention from the very beginning; but unfortunately the Government did not give the required attention to it so far. The programme for exploration of petrol or the work that the Government is taking up or is doing is very inadequate. I would hope that with the formation of the new ministry, the exploration of petrol will be done with greater vigour and a larger number of wells will be dug in all parts of the country to find out petroleum in the country.

I find from the Report that power alcohol which is mixed with petroleum is in short supply due to shortage of molasses. I fail to understand why in a country like India where the production of sugar is very high there is a shortage of molasses. It appears to me that it is a created shortage. There is no actual shortage. The shortage has been created by controls and some other Government formalities. I do not know what they are. I would request the hon. Minister to look into the matter and find out the real cause for this created shortage.

I would also like to point out that recently the French experts have submitted their report on this pertochemicals industry which is actually a new industry in India and they have given their opinion that there is a great prospect for this industry in our country. At present, we are importing a huge quantity of petro-chemicals from abroad and a large amount of our foreign exchange is being drained out and it is expected that by 1971 the total foreign exchange requirement for importing petro-chemicals would be roundabout Rs. 150 crores per annum. From the report of the Ministry I find that the question of giving industrial licence to about 4 companies is under consideration and they have decided to build up a petrochemical complex in Gujarat State only and further development in this regard will be taken up only in the Fourth Plan. I feel that this should have been given much more attention and this petro-chemicals complex should have been built up in the Barauni, Bihar and Gauhati refinery areas. If Indian companies do not come forward to establish petrochemical industries in these areas, we may try to procure foreign collaboration and even, if required, we can invite foreign companies to establish their factories in those areas in order that we may become self-sufficient by the end of the Fourth Plan period.

Then, I want to say something about the plastic industry. I find that although the capacity of some of the industries which manufacture raw materials for the plastic industry has been expanded, even then these factories cannot produce more of these raw materials due to the shortage of alcohol. The shortage of alcohol, as I have mentined before, is due to the shortage of molasses and I do not know why there has been the shortage of molasses.

I would request the hon. Minister to look into the matter as to why a country like India which is having so many sugar factories and which is one of the largest producers of sugar should suffer from the shortage of molasses. To me it appears that this shortage is a created one.

As regards other chemicals, I feel that India is very under-developed and I hope the Ministry will see that more and more of chemical industries are encouraged and set up in the country.

With these words, I conclude and I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Humayun Kabir.

Dr. Ranen Sen (Calcutta East): When the Minister gets up to reply to the debate, there should be quorum in the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is sad that the Congress Party does not provide the Cabinet Minister even 10 Members to hear him.

Dr. Ranen Sen: This is happening every day. Even when the Cabinet Minister speaks, there is no quorum. It is the duty of the ruling Party to see that the quorum is there.

Shri K. N. Pande (Hata): That is because we agree with the hon. Minister.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am glad you agree, but your other colleagues do not agree. We should sit half an hour early and half an hour late so that we may have a lunch hour. Let the House be adjourned from 1-30 to 2-30 p.m.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Bell is being rung. Now there is quorum. The hon. Minister.

Shri Humayun Kabir: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to hon. Members of the House....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: For providing quorum.

Shri Humayun Kabir:....who have participated in this discussion and incidentally, since my hon. friend Mr. Kamath reminds me, to him also for providing quorum.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It was Dr. Ranen Sen who raised it and I only reinforced it.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I am really very gratified to find this competition in friendliness among the Members of the Opposition and I was particularly struck by the fact that my hon. friend Dr. Ranen Sen who opened the discussion and whose duty, I suppose, it was to try to oppose the demands and make critical comments, found himself so much in agreement that instead of his usual vitriolic oration, he was almost apologetic in the compliments which he paid to the Government for establishing a Ministry of this type.

Shri Ravindra Varma (Thiruvella): It was an oily opposition, and not a vitriolic one.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I am thankful to all the hon. Members in the Opposition as well as on our own side for many constructive and critical comments they have made and I shall try, as far as possible, to deal with the various points raised by them.

I will take a few minor points first and afterwards deal with the major topic of my Ministry, the aspect dealing with petroleum and chemicals and I do not think I could do better than start with a reference to hon. Dr. Aney, a doyen of Indian parliamentary life for his extremely kind references to my Ministry and also to me personally. He as well as other friends including Dr. Ranen Sen asked why the International Orientalists Congress

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and the Gazetteers unit are attached to my Ministry. In a sense, these may be regarded as historical accidents. For, I have been connected with the International Congress of Orientalists in India right from the stage of the issue of invitations. The Organising Committee of the Congress also did me the honour of electing me as its chairman. If I had given up the office just a few weeks before the session of the Congress, because of the change of portfolio, there would have been some difficulties in working and there may have been some dislocation of work as well as a good deal of international correspondence. We had invited about 9000 scholars from all over the world and all the invitations had issued in the name of the committee. In any case now that the session is over, this work will gradually disappear, and I expect that by the time the next budget session comes, this item will cease to be an item connected with my Ministry.

A similar consideration applies also to the Gazeteer Unit of India. Here also, the Advisory Board for the Gazeteers did me the honour of electing me as chairman of the editorial board in my personal capacity and not as a Minister. The first volume of the Gazeteers for the Indian Union is in the press. We had hoped to publish it by 31st March, 1963. In fact, the material was about to be sent to the press when on the advice of the Census Commissioner, the publication was withheld, as a great deal of new and interesting material was provided by the census of 1961. As a result of that census, there were also fairly large-scale revisions of some of the chapters. But now the work is complete and I hope that the first volume will be in the hands of the public within a few months. The second volume of the Gazeteers which will deal with the history of India is also almost complete in manuscript. This will again have to be read carefully by all members of the editorial board. I entirely agree with my learned friend Dr. M. S. Aney that the new gazeteers should maintain the very high standards set by the gazeteers edited by Sir William Hunter.

I may add that for the first volume 19 scholars have contributed sections and chapters and for the second volume 99 scholars have done the same. We are grateful to all of them, and we hope that we shall continue to receive the co-operation of scholars throughout the country so that the Indian gazeteers can fulfil the expectations of eminent scholars like Dr. M. S. Aney.

In respect of the district gazeteers, the primary responsibility is that of the State. It is, of course, true that the Central Gazeteers Unit does some supervision and revision, but the State Governments select eminent scholars from the State and very largely we are guided by their advice. I am very sorry to learn from my learned friend Dr. M. S. Aney that the Kolhapur District Gazeteer did not come up to his expectations. I am sure that the editor will pay due attention to the opinion of so weighty a scholar, but I hope that he will also concede that in history we are dealing with a subject where it is almost impossible to satisfy all scholars. However hard we may try to be objective and avoid prejudices from one direction or another, there is always a risk that personal angles as well as national or regional considerations do tend to affect our judgment, but, nevertheless, every attempt will be made to keep our approach as well as treatment as objective and as historical as possible.

My hon. friend Shri Maniyangadan referred to the licence given for the production of synthetic rubber. My hon. friend Dr. Ranen Sen also referred to the same question. There is the factory at Bareilly, and one or two other factories may be set up; they are under consideration, no decision has so far been taken. I would however like to point out that it is not correct to say that these licences were ever given without reference to the Rubber Board. In fact, the earlier licence was given by the Ministry of Industry, and the Rubber Board is a part of that Ministry. My hon. friend's other apprehensions also appear to be unfounded. The position is that the gap between supply and demand of rubber has been increasing year after year. In 1955-56, the gap was less than 8,000 tons. Since 1961-62, we have been importing about 25,000 tons of rubber a year at an approximate cost of about Rs. 8 crores a year. For 1964-65, the estimated demand is 90,000 tons, against which, after tapping all indigenous sources, whether we utilise reclaimed rubber or synthetic rubber or natural rubber, there will be a gap of about 26,000 tons. For the time being, we are not thinking of importing the entire amount. 15,000 tons is the figure we have in mind, and the position will be reviewed. In view of this, the chairman of the Rubber Board has himself agreed that proposals to licence additional capacity of about 50,000 tons for the production of synthetic rubber would be valid. Even if these licences are issued during the Third Plan, perhaps, production will not always be possible within the Third Plan period; it may be possible only in the early years of the Fourth Plan.

One reason for the difficulty about rubber has been some resistance from consumers to the purchase of indigenous synthetic rubber on account of, partially, the high price, and partially, certain technological difficulties. Those who deal with rubber know that the different kinds of rubber built on different bases have different properties and are suitable for different kinds of products. I, agree that a proper assessment of different types of synthetic rubber should be made before we issue licences. We are simultaneously taking steps to see that the difference in price of imported synthetic rubber and indigenous synthetic rubber is reduced. Now that the price of rubber has been decontrolled and we are seeking to link the import of natural rubber with the use of indigenous synthetic rubber, I hope that the situation will ease both for natural and for synthetic rubber of indigenous production. For the Fourth Plan, the targets are still under consideration, and all the factors mentioned by hon. Members will be kept in view before we finally decide upon those targets.

Now, I come to a rather important question relating to the chemical industries, to which a reference was made by the last speaker, namely, Shri P. K. Ghose. This is in respect of industrial alcohol. For some time, there has been a shortage. During the current year, the shortfall may be 10 million gallons or more. This has led to some serious disruption in normal patterns of distribution of alcohol with the result that some industrial units have had to close down and others to curtail their activity. Apart from the loss to national productivity, this has also serious consequences on the employment situation in the country, because many small-scale industries carry on their trade on the basis of the products which come from industrial alcohol. We took up this question seriously, and recently there was a Conference of State Ministers of Excise, and it was unanimously agreed there that we must take steps for improving the supply of alcohol to industry.

I may incidentally add that perhaps this Ministry can play a more effective role than is often thought of in respect of the programmes of prohibition. If we can divert more alochol to industrial use and make machines rather than human beings consume the alcohol to a large extent, the objective of prohibition would also

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be fulfilled. The House will be interested to know that in one State, namely West Bengal, out of over 10 million gallons of alcohol consumed every year, only about 10 per cent is for human consumption, and about 90 per cent is for industrial consumption.

In another State which I shall not name, the consumption of industrial alcohol is less than 20,000 gallons, but the human consumption is almost two-third of a million gallons. So, if we can change that pattern and in that State also make the industrial consumption more . . .

An hon. Member: Which is that State?

Shri Humayun Kabir: It shall remain nameless . . .

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): The hon. Minister may give out the name.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I have given the name of the State where it is only 10 per cent. As for the State where the human consumption is very high, if my hon. friends want, they can find that out from the reports.

The steps which we have taken to deal with the situation are firstly to see that the molasses produced by the sugar factories are allocated to distilleries on a priority basis. I am happy to say that all the State Governments have agreed to co-operate in this and steps are in hand to ensure that molasses will be allocated first to distrilleries within the State and then to distilleries outside the State in consultation with the Central Government. I am happy to say that all the States have agreed to help one another in this way.

Another decision which we have taken informally is the formal decision will be announced very soon is to restrict the export of molasses and alcohol. They will be put on the restricted list, so that in future, any export of molasses or alcohol will take place only with the explicit approval of the Central Government. I can assure the House that since there is a shortage of industrial alcohol in the country, there is very little likelihood that the Centre will give such export licences till the internal industrial requirements of the country have been fully met.

I would like to thank all the State Governments who have agreed to co-operate in proper utilisation of molasses and alcohol within the country and especially the surplus States which have generously offered to share their supplies with the States less fortunately placed.

In addition, we are also considering measures for production of alcohol from alternative sources, mainly etroleum, where again petro-chemicals will come in. But since these measures will not yield results for at least two to three years, we will have to conserve during this period available supplies of molasses and alcohol to ensure that they are utilised in the best possible manner for the development of Indian industries.

Now I come to fertilisers, to which a number of Members referred. This question was dealt with in detail by my colleague, Shri Alagesan, and therefore I shall have only a few remarks to make. I agree with him that progress in this field has not been commensurate with our needs and our hope. Hon. Members will, I hope, be indulgent to us. . .

Shri Morarka: Why?

Shri Humayun Kabir: For one reason, this has come to us only about three months ago, and we must have a little time to survey the position. During this brief period, attempts have already been made to speed up the programmes by expediting the projects in respect of Korba, Durgapur and Rajasthan. We are also taking steps to improve the performance of old plants. Sindri has been given Rs. 25 lakhs for replacement and maintenance and we hope as a result, the production there will go up by another 25,000 tons of ammonia. Rourkela is also receiving special attention and I hope very soon some decision will be taken about Rourkela which will bring this, one of the largest units in India, into full production. Shri Alagesan told the House on the last occasion that it is producing today not even at 25 per cent of its capacity and if we can rectify some of the mistakes there, which I hope will be done within the next few months, if not the next few weeks, next year the production there will show a substantial increase, though it may take some time to reach full capacity.

But all these efforts, especially the efforts to establish new fertiliser factories, will take time. It takes at least 2½-3 years for a fertilise factory to go into production. I therefore hope that even though we may not be able to fulfil the Third Plan target in 1965-66, the last year of the Plan, perhaps within a year or 18 months thereafter, we shall be able to fulfil that target, and in this way to some extent overcome the gap which had been created. We hope to undertake a crash programme for this purpose. I am very happy to say that the Finance Minister and the Planning Commission have agreed that fertilisers should be given one of the highest priorities in the coming years in our industrial development programme.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : माननीय सदस्य, श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा ने मवेशियों की खाद की बात कही थी ।

Shri Humayun Kabir: With regard to that, they have of course certain chemical aspects and chemical properties. But I am sure this House will not at the moment want to mix up this kind of manure derived from various types of animals, rational and otherwise, with the kind of chemical fertilisers produced in the factories. If hon. Members are interested, and if they will visit Nangal, they will find one of the most interesting scientific projects in the country where fertilisers are literally being created using air, water and electricity as raw materials. I am sure hon. Members will find it a most fascinating experience.

I need not add to what Shri Alagesan said in respect of Sindri and Nangal beyond pointing out that we have selected Sindri for the experiment in autonomy of management which I understand, has already yielded good results at the Durgapur steel plant. From 1st April 1964, the General Manager of Sindri will have much wider powers and be given a degree of freedom and initiative which till now has not always been available to project managers. I would also point out that the Fertiliser Corporation has a planning and development division which has already acquired considerable expertise in design and engineering of fertiliser plants. As a result of the work it has done, it is posible to take in hand completely the design and engineering of the Rs. 30-crore Korba plant by Indian technicians. It has been decided that in future all fertiliser plants will be completely designed, engineered and processed and commissioned departmentally. I am sure the House would like to pay a compliment to the Corporation for the splended work they have done in this respect.

In addition to this Division, the Corporation has also developed a number of important process chemicals including catalysts. I may add that this development of the catalyst industry will have implications outside the fertiliser industry as well. If we can develop catalysts on a large scale, it will also have a very important bearing on other chemical industries, particularly the development

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of petroleum and petro-chemical industries.

I am also happy to say that the Fertiliser Corporation has recently introduced in all its units the pay scales recommended by the Second Pay Commission which will, I am sure, lead to improved labour-management relations, thus making a direct contribution to increased productivity. I may add that the Corporation is one of the first public sector industries to give effect to the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission almost in full.

While on the question of labour-management relations, I would like to point out that it will be our policy to see that public sector industries are model employers. The terms and conditions of service in these industries should compare favourably with those offered in private enterprise. So far as amenities are concerned, I think, it is generally admitted that public sector industries are considerably ahead of industries in the private sector, and I am sure the House will wish that this should continue.

I was, therefore, surprised when Shri Berwa said that there was some strike at Pimpri. Perhaps this strike exists, may be in his own imagination, may be in certain newspaper reports. All that happened was that on a particular day, some casual labourers, who were not working on that day, went on a token fast at Poona. But the work of the factory was not at any time suspended. In fact, I congratulated the workers that even though they had certain differences with the management, they had never allowed the work of the factory to be interrupted. The factory has been continuously gaining in strength.

I am also happy to say that in all likelihood these disputes will very soon be a matter of the past. We have come to certain tentative agreements, and I think it will be conceded that the managementt have been quite generous in their approach to the problems of labour and have said that the conditions in this factory will not in any way be inferior in respect of emoluments, to the level prevailing in that area. So far as amenities are concerned, they will always be somewhat in advance.

I wholly concede that good labour-management relations are essential for industrial progress. This is perhaps easier to achieve in the public sector industries. There is no question of ownership or proprietorship of any individual in these concerns. They are the property of the nation and as such everyone, from the general manager to the lowest paid employee, has a share in the proprietorship. At the same time, everyone, from the general manager to the lowest paid employee, is directly a servant of the concern and indirectly a servant of the Indian public. As such, I am sure that these public sector industries can play a very important role in bringing about better labour-management relations in the entire field of industry.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : उनका केस सुप्रीम कोर्ट में गया हुआ है महंगाई-भत्ते को ले कर, लेकिन अभी तक उसका फैसला नहीं हुआ ।

Shri Humayun Kabir: That has been explained by Shri Alagesan in detail. What we have gone to the Supreme Court for is to decide certain questions of principle. Therefore, we have also suggested that we will bear the entire cost of printing of the records in connection with that case. We have gone further and said that it may also be that the management will share a part of the cost of litigation on the part of labour. In fact, I had gone further. I had asked them to select any lawyer they liked in India and the same lawyer as an *amicus curiae* might state the case on both sides and advise the court, so that one lawer could represent both sides. I am afraid that enlightened as labour is at Pimpri, it was not prepared to go to this stage as yet. But I can assure the House that as far as one can judge, there has been, and there will be, no labour trouble at Pimpri.

While recognising that public sector industries have a responsibility in being model employers, I am sure the House will also agree that they must make a definite contribution to national prosperity, both by way of immediate contribution to national wealth and in respect of long-term accretions to national capital. Capital formation through reinvestment of profit must, therefore, be of integral importance to public sector industries. I am happy to say that on the whole the public sector industries attached to this Ministry have given a good account of themselves in this regard. Sindri and Nangal have generated internal resources to the extent of about Rs. 40 crores in the last ten years, while Hindustan Antibiotics have produced some Rs. 3 crores. These results have been possible through the devoted work of management and labour to all of whom I would like to pay a compliment, and especially to the officers who have played a leading role in planning, establishing and running these industries.

Shri Vishram Prasad: What is the cost of production per phial of Penicillin?

Shri Humayun Kabir: It has been reduced. Penicillin produced at Pimpri was selling at 58 nP, and there was a rebate given to hospitals and other public concerns, so that it was very often 50 NP. There are suggestions for reducing it still further. As against that, the prices for the same Penicillin are 125 NP in U.K., 115 NP in USA and 530 NP in Germany.

Shri Kishen Pattnayak (Sambalpur): What is the *per capita* income in UK and USA?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The cost of a thing will be the same, whatever the *per capita* income. My hon. friend will consume one pound of cereals, which is the usual standard for India, regardless of his *per capita* income being Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 30 a month.

Shri Vishram Prasad: The cost of production is only 18 NP and it is sold at 50 NP.

Shri Humayun Kabir: Fifty naya paise with a rebate, but we are thinking of reducing it. We have to think of the concern as a total unit. Streptomycin has been sold at a loss, and as soon as we stabilise it, we will go into this question. As I said, recently we have to some extent reduced the price, and it is always under examination, but it should also be remembered that the cost of Penicillin or Streptomycin is a very small part of the actual cost of treatment. If from 58 NP, let us say for sake of argument, it is reduced to 40 or even 25 NP, will the doctor who gives the injection reduce his charge to the same extent? All that will happen is that he will make a consolidated charge of Rs. 2 or Rs. 3, and this will mean an additional income for him. I would, therefore, through this House, make an appeal to doctors throughout the country that as we reduce the cost of medicines of every type—and it will be our constant endeavour to try to do that—they should also emphasize their social role and prove that the physician's profession is not merely a profession but also a vocation, and bring down to some extent the very high charges which are at times now charged by doctors.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : चूंकि डाक्टर फीस कम नहीं करेंगे, इसलिए गवर्नमेंट भी पेनिसिलिन के दाम कम न करे, यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है ।

Shri Humayun Kabir: I have already dealt with this question. I do

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not think it is necessary to go into it again.

My hon. friend Shri Bhanja Deo wanted another fertiliser factory in Orissa. When the Talcher complex is complete, if sufficient natural gases are available, this question may be examined. I am sure the House will have some sympathy for me if I refuse to give a definite commitment today, till we know what the position is with regard to Rourkela. Let Rourkela get settled. It has one of the largest capacities in the country. Let it first go into full production, and then perhaps the question of another fertiliser factory at Talcher may be taken up.

Shri Vishram Prasad: What about the cost of production of fertilisers?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Now I come to petroleum and various ancillary questions. Since its establishment in 1959-60, the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has expanded its activities manifold. Against a gross expenditure of less than Rs. 6 crores in 1959-60, the expenditure in 1963-64 was of the order of Rs. 26·5 crores. For 1964-65, it is proposed to spend about Rs. 42·6 crores. This is not merely an increase in expenditure, but it also indicates a wider ranger and greater intensity of activities which we propose to take up in the ensuing year.

Shri Yash Pal Singh referred to Mohand. I have been to Dehra Dun recently. Though I cannot say anything definitely, we have every hope that when drilling in Mohand starts, we may find something there. What it will be, oil or gas, I cannot say. Whatever it be, I am sure the House will wish luck to all the engineers and drillers engaged in the task, as it will have a very great impact on the industrialisation of U.P.

I was a little surprised when Shri Berwa suggested that we should restrict explorations only to certain areas. We know that the explorations in Assam and Gujarat have been extremely promising and fruitful, but explorations are now being carried out simultaneously in many parts of India, and I am sure the House will suport me, and not Shri Berwa, when I say that these explorations throughout India should be continued.

In Assam, we have already proved reserves of about 50 million tons. New explorations and drilling suggest the presence of further reserves at Lakwa where two or three hydrocarbon-bearing horizons have been indicated. It is proposed to deploy during the next financial year two rigs on this structure.

We have also proved reserves of about 50 million tons in the Gujarat area. We have every hope of finding more oil in this region. The explorations at Bareja and Navgam have indicated the presence of about 10 million tons in the lower sands. We are now trying to define the limits of the productive horizon and I am sure the House will share my hope that we may find here another rich reserve.

Apart from Assam and Ankleshwar which have already yielded results, we are planing to drill for oil or gas in many other regions. Among them I may mention specially Kutch, the Cauveri region as well as the Himalayan foothills in Bihar, U.P. and Punjab.

An hon. friend stated that in the Cauvery region progress has been somewhat slow. It is true that between November, 1962 and November, 1963, there was some slowing down. One of the reasons was that during that period the emergency intervened. Just after it was decided to send the rigs to the Cauvery region, some parts were sent, but certain other parts could not be sent by rail as the railways paid far greater attention, and I am sure quite rightly, to the needs of Assam and sending materials and supplies there.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी (बगहा) : यू० पी० और बिहार में जो तेल की खोज का का काम हो रहा था उसका क्या रिजल्ट निकला है ।

Shri Humayun Kabir: As soon as the situation eased, we sent the rigs to the Cauvery region, and there work has now started.

Regarding U.P. and Punjab, as I said, we are carrying on explorations in the Himalayan foothills in Bihar, U.P. and Punjab. In Mohand, there is some hope, and we will also carry on explorations in other areas. In Bihar also, we are carrying on explorations, but I do not like to make promises till I am fairly sure of the position.

Shri P. K. Ghosh: Is the Minister aware that some indications of oil are there in Ranchi District?

Shri Humayun Kabir: There are many indications of that type, but till the wells have been drilled and oil has been found, nobody can be sure.

We are also undertaking fresh drilling near Port Canning to the South of Calcutta, while the explorations in the Jaisalmer area seem to indicate la large gas field there.

There is thus every hope that during the coming year, we may come across rich reserves which almost all experts say exist in India, but no one knows precisely where. We have about two million square miles of territory in this country, and to find out the oil will take some time. Some hon. friends expresed a little distress stating that not sufficient oil had been found in five years. I would say, on the contrary, that we have been singularly fortunate. We have, in fact, found oil far more easily than many other countries.

Take the Sahara, for example. There oil has been found after many years of exploration. n Canada and Australia, the same kind of experience holds. Very recntly in Holland, some of the largest reserves of natural gas have been found, and yet all the time the gas was there nobody ever knew anything about it.

Hon. Members know that oil is a commodity about which no one can be sure till it has actally been found. Improvements in science and technology have certainly reduced the proportion of dry wells, but we all know of many cases where all the scientific studies—geological, geophysical, seismic and electro-magnetic—indicated the presence of oil, but on actual drilling no oil was found.

An idea of the increase in the tempo of activity of ONGC may also be had from the increase in the number of wells that are being drilled. The ONGC has drilled upto 20th February, 1964, 197 wells in all, of which 77 were drilled during the current year. Another 13 wells are proposed to be drilled by the end of 1963-64. In other words, out of 210 wells which will be drilled upto 31.3.1964 from the beginning of operations, almost half will have been drilled only in one year. For the next year, 1964-65, the target is 150. I may confess that I am not quite satisfied with 150. It is my hope and it is possible that with better organisation this target will be exceeded.

Production has also increased substantially. Crude oil produced by ONGC in 1962-63 was only 40,000 tons only two years ago. In 1963-64, we expect to produce 800,000 tons—an increase of twenty times—2000 per cent if you like percentages—valued at about Rs. 6.5 crores. In 1964-65, it is my hope that the production of the ONGC will be about two million tons saving us foreign exchange to the tune of about Rs. 16 crores. The House will be happy to hear that as from

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January, 1964 the production of ONGC has been considerably stepped up.

14 hrs.

I have talked at length about exploration and production within the territorial limits of India. ONGC is now thinking of going outside the country. Friendly discussions have been held with Kuwait and Iran and I can at this stage only say that these preliminary discussions have been extremely hopeful. It may be that before the next Budget is presented to this House I may be able to announce some significatnt devlopments in this respect.

I should, in this connnection, like to pay a tribute to Mr. K. D. Malaviya for the energy and enthusiasm with which he pursued the programme of exploration and production nor must I forget to thank sincerely our many collaborators from friendly countries for their assistance in exploration and production and refining of crude oil. Soviet Union,, Yugoslavia, France, Britain, Italy, Rumania, Germany and the United States have all helped and it is my hope that their cooperation in finding fresh sources of oil and processing it will yield still larger dividends before long.

I have already given some indication of the expansion and intensification of the activities of the ONGC. While I congratulate the officers who have carried on the work with great devotion and energy, I am sure that they can yield even better results if certain deficiencies are removed. One has been the lack of a whole-time chairman of the Commission who could devote his entire energies to planning the work of the Commission and co-ordinating its manifold activities flung over vast areas of Indian territory. With the prospect of going abroad for exploration and production the need for such planning and co-ordination has become even greater. The House will be glad to hear that we have now appointed a whole-time Chairman of the ONGC.... (*An Hon. Member*: Who?) Shri Nayak, who was acting as Vice-Chairman for sometime and later on has been acting as Chairman since January, 1964. From 1st April his sole concern will be to accelerate the programme of exploration and production in the country and if possible outside with collaboration and help from friendly countries wherever necessary and available.

Along with this unification in the work of the ONGC we are also taking a step in rationalising the structure of the public sector oil industries by bringing together the agencies which till now worked separetely for refining and distribution of petroleum products. A decision has been taken in principle and we shall give effect to it as soon as possible during the coming financial year, perhaps in the early part of it, that the Indian Oil Company and the Indian Oil Refineries will be united into one organisation. There are obvious advantages both from the point of view of efficiency and also from the point of view of economies of scale in combining these two different units into a single larger unit.

The Indian Oil Company has already done commendable work. It was incorporated in June 1959—not yet five years— and it entered the field of distribution against severe competition from some of the richest and most resourceful and most well-organised companies in the world. Upto 1961-62 it was not able to show any profits. In 1962-63, it showed a profit of about Rs. 60 lakhs. We expect substantially higher profits in 1963-64. It is already handling about a third of the total requirements of the Government and it is our hope that very soon it will be able to handle at least half the trade in distribution of all types of petroleum produtcs within the country.

I am also considering in that connection if we can find some new method of making kerosene more easily available to the consumer. As this is still in a stage of discussion and we have not yet been able to frame a scheme. I only want to indicate to the House that we are aware of the need of making kerosene available to the consumer without difficulty....

Shri Vishram Prasad: Without increasing the price too.

Shri Humayun Kabir: . . . without increased prices also except for any increase in excise duty; it will not certainly be increased in terms of the cost of production; in fact it may be slightly reduced.

The company has also entered into an agreement with Mobil Petroleum Company for establishing blending plants for lubricants and greases. In addition, it will also bottle and distribute on a large scale liquid petroleum gas which we hope will in a few years bring about a revolution in the use of domestic fuel throughout the country. Here I may tell you what I saw myself when I visited Duliajan recently. This is a town which is being built by Oil India Limited. Every single house in that town uses natural gas; the result is that much of the drudgery of cooking has disappeared; if I may borrow a pharase from my friend Shri Alagesan the poetry of cooking has come in there, thanks to the poetry of natural gas. The relief which the ladies of the household have received and the sense of satisfaction and gratification which they expressed were really a most encouraging thing. I am sure that liquid petroleum gas will have far-reaching results. In a sense the type of fuel which is used in a country is the measure of the degree of its progress in industrialisation...

Shri R. Barua (Jorhat): Is there any proposal to establish a plant for LPG at Gauhati?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Of course my hon. friend knows it and because he knows, he wants to put this question. While one of our major endeavours must be to discover and produce crude oil, we must not forget the paramount importance of expanding refinery capacity within the country and meet in an increasing degree the demand for petroleum products from our own production. The total capacity of the four private sector refineries was only about four milion tons in 1957. The expansion of capacity in the private sector refineries between 1958 and early 1963 raised this to over seven million tons. In addition production of refined products in the public sector began on a small scale in 1962. Unfortunately the Gauhati refinery was not able to make good progress for the first 16-18 months. But since July-August 1963, production has been satisfactory, except for a short breakdown in October-November. I am happy to say that since the 16th November 1963, the refinery is working almost to full capacity except for the kerosene refining unit. It is here a great pleasure for me to pay a compliment to my colleague Shri Alagesan, for it was largely due to his initiative and energy and interest that the Gauhati refinery has been put in proper working order.

The House knows that the target date for Barauni has several times been postponed. I do not like to make vain promises to the House but it is my hope that Barauni will be in operation within the next month or two. Once this has been done, the capacity in the public sector will be more than doubled. My hon. friend Shri Mani Ram Bagri was not very uncomplimentary to this Ministry. He had only one complaint; he imagined monopolies where none existed. In fact, when the Koyali refinery near

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Baroda starts porducing very soon, and once the Cochin refinery comes into operation—and we hope it will be within the third Plan—we shall, by the end of the third Plan, or very soon thereafter, achieve a position when the public sector will be the dominant partner so far as petroleum products are concerned. Therefore, there is no question of any monopoly of the private sector and all such apprehensions are purely imaginary.

I am not, however, fully satisfied with the position, for till now our target has generally been short of our anticipated demand. Since the target has in the past hardly ever been fulfilled, the gap between indigenous production and demand has been even greater. We are, therefore, now planning that our target should be somewhat perhaps 10 to 15 per cent in excess of the anticipated demand. Accordingly, it has been decided to take in hand immediately schemes for establishing refineries in the Madras and Calcutta regions. Nine very attractive offers have been recived for Madras and Haldia, and if the conditions prove attractive, we may even go beyond two refineries, and we may in that case decide to establish perhaps another refinery in the immediate future and thereafter space the establishment of refineries so that supply will always be a little in advance of demand.

In this connection, I must refer to Shri Kotoki who wanted a third refinery in Assam. We all like good things, but I am quite sure that ther are some cases which suffer from too much of a good thing! Ther is already the Assam Oil Company's refinery at Digboi. There is the Gauhati refinery at Noonmati and the capacity of that refinery is going to be increased very soon. I am sure the House will agree that this is not the time nor the occasion to establish a third refinery in Assam. If we establish a new refinery, it must go to some other areas of India.

It will interest the House to learn that in the new proposals for refineries, we have attractive offers from Europe, America, Japan and Kuwait. My hon. friend Dr. Ranen Sen wanted us to go only to certain particular countries. We are very grateful to the countries which have helped us, but I think we should not be discriminating in the choice of friends. We should welcome friendship from wherever it is offered, and I am sure the House will support me in my effort to take full advantage of the offer of co-operation of many friendly countries in establishing the petroleum industry in the country on a solid and prosperous base.

My hon. friend Dr. M. S. Aney asked me if we always get fully adventageous terms for the establishment of a refinery. My hon. friend Shri Rameshwar Rao had something to say in that connection. He asked why certain concessions are given to Burmah Shell, ESSO and Caltex. The reason, of course, is very simple. They are part of the refinery agreements of 1951 and 1953, and though many of these have now gradually been given up......

Shri Ravindra Verma: That was not the point that the hon. Member from Gadwal was making. If I understood him aright, what he wanted to know was, that although an increase in the refining capacity of those refineries was allowed, why there was no simultaneous revision of the original concessions given.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I cannot answer that question today. As I have already indicated, all these arrangements took place before either Shri Alagesan or I appeared on the scene. Therefore, this is a question about which I really do not know all the details. In any case, these concessions are there, but what will interest the House is this that these companies themselves may be willing now to give up the refinery agreement and come under the ordinary industrial licences. All these facts will be kept in mind whenever any future development is on hand.

I would also point out that India is comparatively a newcomer in the field of petroleum. Even the private sector refineries have begun to produce only less than ten years ago. The first public sector refinery was established only in 1962 and it is functioning effectively only since November, 1963. Even then we have made every effort to learn from experience and imporve on our previous performance.

A few figures will be of interest to the House in this context. The Gauhati refinery is planned for a production of three quarter million tons, but it cost us about Rs. 15 crores. Barauni, with a production of two million tons, will cost about 36 crores. Koyali, which has an identical capacity, will cost about Rs. 28.5 crores, so that you see the figure gradually comes down. Cochin, with an initial higher capaciy than Koyali will cost Rs. 16 crores.

Shri Ravindra Varma: What is the reason for this?

Shri Humayun Kabir: With the two refineries at Madras and Haldia, which are now under negotiation, we expect that each refinery will cost us only a little over Rs. 10 crores, may be between Rs. 10 crores and Rs. 12 crores. (*Interruption*).

Shri Moraka: What are the reasons?

Shri Humayun Kabir: We did not have enough experience in the past, and whatever the reasons, we are in a stronger position today. (*Interruption*).

Shri Ravindra Varma: Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us the major heads under which the cost has been computed in the four refineries so that we may know where the difference lies.

Shri Humayun Kabir: There are certain differences, of course. If all those things are wanted, if my hon. friend puts a separate question, I will give the reply in detail. I cannot go into all those details now.

Shri Morarka: Rs. 36 crores as against Rs. 10 crores is certainly a very high price, even with their inexperience......

Shri Humayun Kabir: That was a long time ago.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may table a separate question.

Shri Morarka: He is answering the debate now.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I am answering the debate, but I am not expected to carry in my head everything which happened six years ago. I am concerned primarily with what happened in the last three months or at least in the last one year.

Shri Morarka: No, no. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order. order.

Shri Humayun Kabir: How can one expect me go into the details of what happened four or five years ago, now?

Shri Morarka: He could enquire from the Ministry.

Shri Humayun Kabir: The House will thus see that our efforts have been continually to reduce the cost of refineries while improving their range and efficiency. And this is what I think the House should note, and not go into what has happened in the past, to do post-mortem, by saying that you should not have decided this, that XYZ did or did not do this, that this contract should have been placed with some other countries and this is what has been done and so on. I think not much useful purpose will be

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served by going into that kind of post-mortem.

Then, during the general discussion of the budget, Shri Daji stated on the 4th March that the savings in foreign exchange, because of the oil companies, is only Rs. 8 crores, whereas the amount sent out for crude oil is Rs. 200 crores. He also said that the oil companies make and take out 60 per cent profit every year.

As usual, his statement is incorrect. We spend not Rs. 200 crores but on the average Rs. 40 crores per year as foreign exchange on crude oil. The savings in foreign exchange are also not Rs. 8 crores but very much more. They have steadily increased since 1959 when the savings in foreign exchange, because crude oil was imported and not refined products, was about Rs. 9·5 crores. In 1962, the saving was almost Rs. 22 crores and this figure will steadily increase as our consumption of petroleum products expands.

I may put the position in another way. Hon. Members know that our consumption of all petrol products has increased from about six million tons in 1957 to 10 million tons in 1963, but the cost of import of crude oil has remained almost stationary at Rs. 40 crores, and the cost of import of petroleum products has increased by only Rs. 16 crores. In addition, there were large savings in foreign exchange because of increase in the production of crude oil within the country. In 1959, Oil India produced about a quarter million of crude oil valued at about Rs. 1·75 crores; in 1963 the production was more than three quarter million valued at Rs. 6·5 crores. In 1964, we expect to produce between Oil India and ONGC, over three million tons valued at over Rs. 25 crores. But for these refineries, the expenditure in foreign exchange would have been very much greater than the amount of Rs. 100 crores which we spent in 1963 on the import of crude oil as well as finished products. By 1967-68, we hope that the import of finished products will almost stop.

I may also point out that export of petroleum products has been earning us some foreign exchange. It rose from Rs. 2.8 crores in 1959 to Rs. 4.8 crores in 1963. We have also earned over half a crore from the export of paraffin wax in 1963. Nor is my hon. friend correct as to the rate of profit of the refineries. It was not 60 per cent as he said. In 1962, it was four per cent in the case of one refinery and it was 45 per cent in the case of the refinery which earned the highest profit. But out of these, we received substantial taxes.

My hon. friend Dr. Ranen Sen referred to a so-called change in the oil policy of the Government. The change is perhaps in his imagination, for the facts speak otherwise. The Industrial Policy Resolution was passed in 1956, and as was pointed out by the Finance Mnister, in his reply to the general debate on the budget, the resolution itself provided that in certain fields where future development was reserved for the public sector, expansion in existing units in the private sector would be allowed if this was in the national interest. It was in pursuance of this policy that the private sector refineries which in 1956 had a capacity of less than four million tons were allowed to develop to over four million tons in 1957, five million tons in 1959 and over seven million tons in 1963. Nor is the participation of foreign capital, as in the case of Cochin, any new feature. We have had foreign collaboration in all significant sectors of industrial development and this policy will be pursued, except in respect of railways, air transport, arms and ammunition and atomic energy. The decision to build the Cochin refinery with private participation was, therefore, in pursuance of an accepted policy and the same policy will be continued in respect of future refineries. Wherever, however, cooperation of private enterprise is secured, it will be on conditions where the State will have majority participation and also the powers otherwise necessary to guide the policy and control the operations of the undertaking.

Some points have been raised by hon. Members, Shri Bheel, Shri Oza, Shri Kadaria and also Mr. Ghosh in respect of the price of natural gas in Gujarat. Since the question has been referred to arbitration and both the Government of Gujarat and all other interested parties there and the Oil and Natural Gas Commission have agreed in selecting an arbitrator, it would not be proper for me to make any statement about it at this stage. I will only say that I have informed the Gujarat Government that they should start utilising the natural gas, as soon as it is available, as soon as the pipelines have been laid and not wait for the award of the arbitrator. The price can be settled later.

I may add that the price was actually settled by agreement twice in 1962 and 1963. Till July or August, 1963 there was no difference of opinion. It was only after that that a fresh question was raised. One solution may be that that price may be paid by the users of natural gas in Gujarat for the time being. But when the arbitrator gives his award, this will take retrospective effect from the date the gas is supplied. This, I think, would enable the industry to make progress.

Shri Bheel and Shri Oza referred to the flaring of a certain amount of natural gas. But some flaring is inescapable. You must have a little flaring if the oil is to be pumped. It is one of the safety values through which there is some control of production and the operators know that it is working normally. Some wastage, therefore, is inevitable and will always take place. But I agree we should make every effort to see that the least possible flaring takes place.

There was reference to petro-chemical complexes and the need for expedition in taking decisions in regard to them. I submit that whatever may be the other faults of this Ministry, I do not think lack of expedition is one of them. Dr. Henny's report was submitted towards the end of 1963—sometime in November-December—I am told it was submitted in February or March, 1963. Even if it is submitted in February, or March, examinations have to take place, which are quite complicated. This is an entirely new field, not only for our country, but for the whole world. Even in the USA, the petro-chemical complexes have come up only in the last 25 or 30 years. It is after the end of the second World War that petro-chemical complexes have made a substantial contribution to American national economy. So far as Europe is concerned, in the late 1940s or 1950s the petro-chemical complexes started developing. Therefore, we have to be careful.

Even then, decisions have been taken. One such decision we took was the setting up of a small subcommittee of the Cabinet to deal expeditiously with all problems of petro-chemicals. When I mentioned this to Dr. Navarre, Director of the French Institute of Petroleum and Dr. Henny, they said that I had really anticipated something which they were going to recommend. Since then, we are tring to go ahead as quickly as possible. But in this complex process, we have to take into consideration many different factors. There is the question of the size of the naphtha cracker. In Dr. Henny's report, it was stated that the Gujarat refinery should have a naphtha cracker of about 100,000 tons or a little more than that, maybe 125,000 tons. Some of our experts think it should be 200,000 tons. There are other experts who have recommended 400,000 tons. I find from certain reports in certain journals in Europe that there also the debate is going on. While it is now generally conceded that anything less than 100,000

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tons is not fully economic, in Europe also there is a strong body of opinion which is in favour of 100,000 tons. There is an equally progressive group of opinion which thinks that a naphtha cracker of half a million tons or even a million tons may introduce economies of a scale which will have almost revolutionary effects. We have to be careful in these matters. But nevertheless, we have taken the decision that wherever there is a refinery in future, we shall keep in mind the possibility of developing petro-chemical complexes.

It has already been decided that after Bombay and Gujarat, the next complex will be round about Haldia refinery and there will also be certain types of petro-chemical industries—not necessarily petro-chemical complexes—at Barauni and in Assam. In Assam, we have been very anxious that they should use both aromax and petroleum coke. Aromax is now not being utilised at all and can be a base of a certain type of petro-chemical industry, but nobody is willing to come forward with it yet. Even the petroleum coke, which is an extremely valuable material from which electrodes can be manufactured is not being fully used.

All these are matters for study. I must confess that for me it is an entirely new field. Many of the names are yet so unfamiliar that I will not be surprised if I have mixed up one or two names here and there, but my consolation is, even if I have made a mistake, there is perhaps nobody in the House who is in a position to point out that mistake. But this, I agree, is no real consolation.

In conclusion, I would once again like to thank the House for the extremely patient hearing they have given me and also for the extremely friendly and cooperative spirit, which I have found in all sections in the House. I would like to share with them the hope that through the development of petroleum and petro-chemical industry, perhaps in the next 5 to 10 years, we may bring about an expansion in Indian industrial economy, an improvement in the general level of life which our citizens are entitled to demand and which will put India on a footing, if not of equality, at least of comparability, with the most advanced countries of the world.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether the Minister is aware that due to the high prices of petrol and other fuel oil used for production, things have become very difficult especially to the trade and commerce in areas where there is no railway? May I know whether Government propose to go into the question of reducing the prices of petrol and other fuel oils used for propulsion?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I cannot give any categorical answer to that question. But I can indicate something about the lines on which we are thinking. The present price of all kinds of petroleum products are governed by the report of the Oil Price Enquiry Committee, popularly known as the Damle Committee. These prices will hold till the next financial year, i.e. 31st March, 1965. We have decided to appoint a new Oil Price Enquiry Committee which will go into all these aspects. We have ourselves considered that the question of fuel for transport and industry should be given special attention and this committee will make the necessary enquiries.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): May I ask a question?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We cannot convert this into a Question Hour. If I give him chance, I will have to give chance to others also.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I will be brief.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Everyone will be brief, but I will have to give chance to others also. The hon. Member may table a question. There is plenty of time.

What about the cut motions? Shall I put them all together?

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put all the cut motions to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums nececsary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second colum thereof against Demands Nos. 77, 78 and 135 relating to the Minister of Petroleums and Chemicals."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. 77—MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS

> That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,18,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day March, 1965, in respect of "Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals".

DEMAND NO. 78-OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS

> That a sum not exceeding Rs. 87,17,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of "Capital outlay of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals".

DEMAND NO. 135—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS

> That a sum not exceeding Rs. 47,23,96,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of "Capital outlay of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals".

14.30 hrs.

MINISTRY OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will now take up the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of International Trade. Does the Minister want to say anything?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): Yes, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, normally it has not been the practice with me in the past to make any opening remarks while moving the Demands for Grants. But I thought that this time as this is a new Ministry formed only in July 1963 and hardly having nine month's career as a separate entity...

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Why not we give our reactions first, and then you speak?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As the World Trade Conference is coming very soon I thought I might post Members with some facts, so that I can have the advantage and the benefit of their considered views on some of the problems coming before the forthcoming World Trade Conference.

[Shri Manubhai Shah]

I should like to make only a very brief opening statement on the three principal items of my Ministry, namely, the import policy, the export policy, and the forthcoming United Nations World Trade Conference.

As far as the import side is concerned, the Ministry's annual report gives it in such an elaborate manner that I will not take the time of the House to go into the individual matters. But I can say that over the year we have tried to further rationalise the approach to import problems of this country. There has been an anxitey felt in the whole country that import restrictions should be tightened and what is avoidable should not be imported, and yet to keep the production machinery of the country going up in an accelerated manner, wherever possible, essential basic raw materials and machinery must be allowed to be imported in larger quantity both for extra production and simultaneously for the maintenance of the economy on a sound basis with modernisation and rehabilitation of the existing apparatus. This is the basic framework which the country and the House have been placing before us and which we have followed in the import policy of this country, particularly as covered by this report.

I had the previlage to place certain figures before the recently-held Export-Import Advisory Council. It is now one council made out of the two separate councils, because we wanted to build up a closer link between export and import. There I mentioned the figure that 67 per cent of our national bill of import is today used for the import of raw materials: that is, out of Rs. 1100 crores import, more than 67 per cent is exclusively used for raw materials, about 17 per cent for capital goods. And over the years, and particularly in the last one year, the imports of raw materials and capital goods have therefore increased and not decreased; and increased in spite of the fact that over the year we have tried to save through import substitution, through import rationalisation and through import scrutiny, stricter scrutiny, nearly Rs. 45 crores in the calendar year, and in the ten months of the fiscal year about Rs. 29 crores.

So, while the import bill has slightly come down it is not as if it is at the cost of the economy; but it is only in respect of those which are avoidable items or where the country has moved forward to produce things which can be used in substitution or replacement of the imported stuff. At the same time we have tried to see that more imports take place of raw materials and capital goods. That is the framework within which we have tried to work on the import policy.

The new policy will now be announced on the due date, that is on the 31st of March, as framed after taking into consideration the representations made by different bodies and consumers and interests and also by the debates that took place in the meetings of the Advisory Council on Export and Import. And we are now trying to firmly adhere to that date, so that there need be no room for any anxiety or any speculation on that account.

There also, if I may summarise the basic approach to the policy, we are not yet out of the woods, even though exports have increased and the aid utilisation has perhaps slightly improved. But we are not yet out of the woods, and there is not much scope for greater import liberalisation. Even then, I had assured, and I would like to take this opportunity to assure the House, that in matters of industrial raw material, particuarly for export-oriented industries and defence requirements, we shall try to meet the requirements of the country in full.

Regarding agricultural requirements, like fertilizers, tractors, tractor parts and diesel engines for irrigation purposes, those which are not yet made in India we shall also try to meet in full.

These are the two national priorities which we have taken in the import structure of the country. Those items which are of a lower priority, we might have to slightly cut down; and where the local production has already come up in a certain larger quantity, as per the usual policy of import substitution, those items also may have to be slightly cut down. We will also try to liberalise the import of some spare parts like thin wall bearings, tractor parts and vehicle parts, because times without number both in the House and elsewhere the feeling has been expressed that many machines are lying idle for want of a small value of these imported spare parts and components which can make a much larger capital investment move forward if these spare parts are available. I would not go into the details of those, which I will try to make out at the end, in my reply. But , broadly speaking, this will be the broad priority.

And as far as the small-scale industries are concerned, we will restore the cut which unfortunately had been imposed upon them before two years. This was a demand from the small-scale sector. But I would also like to go one step forward and say that if in the course of the year we find that the small-scale sector, even after the restoration, is crying for the Heaven which we do not have, if they cry for a very substantial increase which we do not have, we cannot do anything; but we will certainly try to be a little more sympathetic as far as our resources will permit, a little more than even the restoration of the quota. That is for the import side.

As far as the import policy is concerned it is also linked with the customs regulation. We had a convention in 1927, International Convention on Customs Tariff. It is still this Convention which has caught hold of the Indian economy. It is completely out of date. Several times suggestions have been made to modernise the structure. We are issuing a notification today itself appointing a high-power committee of the Government for a thorough overhaul of, firstly, the nomenclature of the customs items, so that they are more in harmony and tune with modern international practices evolved by the Brussels Convention and various other international conventions and so that on the point of nomenclature and classification the compendium becomes simple, compact and more comprehensible to the common man and in tune with what obtains in the rest of the World.

Along with tariff rationalisation, because over the years different rulings have been given by different customs authorities and the Central Board of Revenue at different times which have caused a lot of hardship both to the importers and the exporters, this committee, which will consist of fifteen members represented from the main Ministries and also from the Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry, the All India Manufacturers' Organisation and various bodies of importers and exporters, will go into and recommend to Government as to what should be the rational, scientific commercial basis of this revaluation so that the tariff structure becomes modernised. This was a long-standing demand and today we have issued a notification, after approval at the highest level, appointing such a committee. So much on the customs side.

On the export side, if I may switch over quickly—because I do not want to dwell at any length on these matters, as I have already informed the House that I will make only certain minor introductory remarks—on the export side the picture has been fortunately somewhat more satisfactory, even though there is no

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room for complacency and much more would have to be done in the coming years if we have to fight and win the battle for foreign exchange and exports for this great country of ours in order to see that its requirements of economic progress are fulfilled in the next seven to eight years.

This year ends, as the report shows, with Rs. 104 crores of extra export over the previous year; and in terms of the financial year, the ten months that have gone by from April to January, the figures are slightly more heartening; by Rs. 82 crores the exports have increased in the ten months, reaching the record figure of Rs. 665 crores in ten months—which was not even our annual total in the previous year—and another two months should show better results. On the whole the exports have increased throughout—I will not go into the details about the commodities, because much of the details have been given in the report itself. And this has been earned with very little export promotion incentive. Because, there is sometimes a wrong feeling somewhere that much of the export is going up due to incentives. We have given the breakup in the annual report. More than 80 per cent of the total export, including the increase, is without incentive, on its own locomotion, like tea, jute, tobacco, cashew, coir and various other traditional and non-traditional items. Sometimes a distinction is made by some intellectual economists and thinkers that it is only traditional items. It is not so. Even non-traditional items are moving without any incentive. Where incentives are given, the basic approach is to give raw materials and machinery so that the production apparatus becomes modernised and it gets more raw materials so that as a result of our exports the community does not suffer from scarcity of goods equal to our exports but gains something more as a result of export and even after exporting we produce more for the local economy. That is the builtin scheme and the main thing there, as given in the report, is that modernisation is built in into the whole apparatus of the export scheme.

On the items of textiles, cotton and jute, although these have now been transferred to another Ministry, you will find from the reports during the years gone by that jute production had a record production and textile exports which at one time were almost stagnant or were declining over the last eighty years have now been increased. We have halted the decline. We have stone-walled that decline. The decrease has been halted. There has been an increase of Rs. 8 crores over all the items of textiles.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: With regard to cotton textiles and jute products, will the trade part of it remain with the same Ministry?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The export part will be here, and the production and other parts will be with the other Ministry. That is why I am not dealing with production here. The hon. House will have ample opportunity to debate on that when the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Industry come up before the House. But on the export side, as I said, in jute we had a record export increase of Rs. 10 crores and it is now to the tune of Rs. 170 crores in the current year. In regard to textiles also we stone-walled the decline which was there continuously for the last ten years. For the first time we are reversing the gear and getting exports to the tune of about Rs. 8 crores to Rs. 9 crores more, and it is going to be a little more in the coming years.

On tea also there has been a considerable increase of about Rs. 9 crores in exports, from about Rs. 124 crores in the previous year to about Rs. 238 crores in the current year. In the matter of tea, because it is a subject directly under this Ministry I may say, our's is the highest productivity of all the tea producing countries in the world. Sometimes there is a misunderstanding on that point. 1032 Kilograms per hectacre is the production of our country as against 880 Kilograms in the neighbouring country—I would not name the country—which is the second in the world. Then comes Indonesia. This is the result of planters both in the south and in the north having worked, because this is really their industry. The Tea Board is more like a co-ordinating body and not directly a promotional corporation owing all these things and managing the affairs. We do not want to interfere with the process of agricultural plantation which really can be done in the field level. Merely for information, I would like to say, over the last decade the production in South India has gone up from 110 million pounds to 194 million pounds. That is to say, we had a record increase in the south of 77 per cent of production in an agricultural crop because, after all, even though tea comes under plantation, it is an agricultural crop. In the north, where the climatic conditions are very unfavourable, the increase was from 504 million pounds to 566 million pounds—an increase of 12 per cent. It is true that cyclic changes in monsoonic periods comes and they affect our crops twice in five years. Therefore, it is true that last year there was a drop from 580 million pounds to 566 million pounds, a drop of 1½ per cent or, let us say, about 2 per cent. But over the last ten years there has been a rise even in the north of about 12 per cent and about 77 per cent, which is a record rise, in the south. It is my request to the planters in the north that we should also learn from our colleagues in the south where a 77 per cent increase has taken place in a decade.

In the matter of financing and other arrangements, it is for the first time that the Government of India through the Tea Board started making three schemes to finance partly the plantation programme. Otherwise, historically, over years and over centuries, this crop has been financed through private banks. In the last two years we started three schemes. One is the plantation finance scheme where we have already given Rs. 2,66,00,000. The second is he higher purchase machinery scheme where we have given Rs. 2,38,00,000. The third is the irrigation equipment scheme which we have just started in November and there we have given Rs. 50,00,000. In all, in the last two years, more than Rs. 5 crores has been granted to the tea industry. We hope to receive the benefit of it only after some time because it takes seven years for any grant of this kind to make an impact. Replantation, provision of irrigation equipment and other things are slow moving things. I am saying this only to explain that the export figures have gone up in one year to Rs. 9 crores. It is true that in the year 1956 we had the suez crisis due to which there was heavy stock piling in overseas market was of the order of Rs. 141 crores. But after that it continuously went down to Rs. 120 crores, to Rs. 115 crores to Rs. 124 crores and to Rs. 125 crores. It is only this year that we have caught up and brought it to Rs. 133 crores, and I hope it will continue to expand.

On coffee, the prospects this year has been very good. I need not repeat the details here. The production has gone up considerably over the previous year. About rubber plantation also, hon. Members from the South know that there has been a good increase and it has helped us to reduce the imports which otherwise we would have to do.

This is on the export side. Sir, I do not want to take much time of the House. If hon. Members go through the report they will find that the export increase is practically shared by all commodities excepting two or three. Even the 'sick baby' of export, manganese ore, has now really come to such a stage when we look forward to brighter days in the coming year. That is the only 'sick baby' of the

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export trade so far. It may be that sometimes something may dwindle in the next year, but so far we have been able to pull up the strings in respect of every other item. Some of them have shown a very good increase and some have shown a modest increase. Even the new items, which are more hopeful, have shown a very great rise of Rs. 30 crores in all. All the new items like engineering, chemicles, pharmaceuticals, drugs, paints, varnishes, bangles, plastics and various other things have together shown an increase.

Another feature is, this increase of Rs. 104 crores over one year or Rs. 82 crores over the ten months of the financial year is spread over all regions in a heartening way— that is, American Continent, Oceanic Continent South-East Asia, Western Europe, United Kingdom, and ECM and Communist countries. The only decline which has taken place is in Africa. We are very much concerned that. We have lost Rs. 5 crores in Africa in the year that has gone by over what was the performance before. Even the previous performance in Africa was not good. we are vitally concerned, because this is an emerging country—I would not call it a continent because each country in Africa has a personality of its own—and we would like to see that our relations with them are strengthened, and this year we are going to give special emphasis on our export promotion to Africa. Besides that, in all the rest of the regions in the world, individually country-wise and also region-wise, our exports have gone up. But I would only caution the House saying that this is a very uphill task. What we performed last year need not necessarily be the aspect of the coming year. I would be happy if the Rs. 40 crores annual increase envisaged by the Planning Commission after great thought is adhered to or fulfilled by us.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): What is the position of textile export to Ceylon this year.

Shri Manubhai Shah: When the hon. Member makes his observations during his speech, I can in my reply give specific answers to specific questions. Just at this moment I would not like to take the time of the House on various details. But on the side of textiles, Ceylon has liberalised recently very well. It has had a very great balance of payment difficulty. As a matter of fact, most of the countries in Asia and Africa are undergoing severe hardship in the matter of balance of payment. The statement of the Finance Minister of Ceylon which appeared in the newspapers some three years back show the precarious condition of their balance of payment. So there is restriction on imports. We are greateful to the Ceylonese Government for having liberalised on various items, at our request, of import of Indian goods.

I was saying, while passing, that while we will be happy to achieve what the Planning Commission has envisaged for us, there was a point about tea promotion which we looked up. In respect of tea the increase in production that took place in the first and second Plans was 30 million lbs. We have been urging the Planning Commission that all of a sudden it will not be correct to put a target in the Third Plan of 200 million lbs.—170 lbs. over the production at the beginning of the First Five Year Plan. At the end of the Second Plan we could go up to 700 million lbs. It was just achieved. What is the acceleration that any country can except in agricultural plantation. In one Five Year Plan you have 30 million lbs. and in another Five Year Plan you want 200 million lbs. As soon as we looked into the matter we have taken it up with them. The Planning Commission also now agrees that the target must be based on realism of performance and possibilities. It should be aspiring. Certainly, I am for a built in expansion because nobody can be satisfied by a static society. An arithmetical expansion of 30 to 50 can be made, or may be even

60, but it cannot be made to look 200 million lbs from 30 million lbs in the previous five years.

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga): Was the Ministry not consulted?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I am not meaning that. Sometimes, in our aim to promote more exports, we aim more production. When we take too many commodities we are prone to make mistakes by oversight and sometimes by over-estimation. I do not think 200 million lbs was ever a possibility. If we reach according to our estimation about 820 million or 830 million pounds, we should really congratulte the planters and the people concerned that we have achieved in five years about 120 million lbs, when in the previous five years successively we had hardly reached 20 million to 30 million lbs.

Then I come to the last point, the World Trade Conference, which was really the purpose of my initiating the discussion. I would like the hon. Members to give me the benefit of their valuable advice during the discussion because I am leaving for London day after tomorrow evening. First I would be attending the Commonwealth Trade Ministers' Conference, which will be for three days. Then I will go to Geneva and will be there for eleven days to attend the open Ministerial session of the trade conference. This is the first time in the world that such a conference is being called and much of the credit for calling such a conference as one of the co-sponsors should go to the Indian Government and the people of India.

The main issue that we are going to tackle is, that the present trade tendency of the world trade is all the time going toward the richer countries, rather against the interests of the less developed countries. It should now be put back into the reverse gear and the terms of trade sholud be improved because over the last 10 to 15 years out of the expansion of international trade which has taken place which is more than 220 per cent, 80 per cent has gone to 28 per cent of the countries, which is the population of the industrialised countries of the world. They have had a share of the international cake to the extent of 80 per cent whereas we, millions and billions of people of this world who are living in the less developed countries which account for more than 200 million people all over the world had only 20 per cent of the share of the expansion. We should really have had 72 per cent if we look at our poverty, or even 80 to 90 per cent and they should have a little less. It should be entirely reversed.

So, this is the first basic point that the future tendency should be to promote the export earnings of the less developed countries and, to that extent, the share should be raised to, not only have the *per capita* balance restored but also have the export earnings of those countries commensurate with the economic needs. Maybe, it take a long time, but in the great march of human civilisation the steps have to be taken decade by decade over a generation, not just one step. We have to restore the adverse balance by creating the right type of world conscience, the right type of world appreciation of the problems of the less developed countries.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): Has it no connection with production?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It has connection with production. But there is a vicious circle. More production leads to more exports; more exports leads to more imports; more imports lead to more production. We must break the circle of less production, less exports and less imports at one point.

Shri Morarka: Why do you call it a vicious circle? It is a good circle.

[Shri Morarka]

More imports leads to more production and more exports.

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is a good circle. But what I am saying is that the present circle is vicious. In the present circle production depends upon imports. Imports depend upon exports. So, unless the experts go up, we cannot have either production or imports. We have to puncture this tendency, which is vicious by a more virtuous tendency, a rational structure of world trade as my hon. friend was saying. Then we will have more of exports, and more of earnings. We do not want to stockpile. We do not like to sit on money like a snake. We want to spend it on larged imports. That import will finally result in larger production which will lead to larger exports.

So, this balance has to be struck. At present, there are so many obstacles in the way—tariff barriers, non-tariff barriers, administrative controls, import licences, quota system and internal heavy duties against the entry of our goods into the expanding markets of the richer industrialised countries. We want to see that these imbalances are rectified. The road blocks should be removed completely, the whole strata of the road blocks, *i.e.*, quota restrictions, non-tariff barriers, internal duties and various administrative controls and over the years we should have the road, the highway, completely free for international trade. We do not want trade as charity. We are not asking for charity from nations. What we ask for is our privilege, our right, the fundamental right of the less developed countries to export their goods to the industrialised countries by the removal of these restrictions which they have put in in order to protect their agriculture. On the one hand, they say that we must be prepared to and capable to compete. We say that we are prepared to compete; but do not keep the doors closed against us; do not put stone walls against us and then ask us to fight. We are prepared to fight on the roads but we cannot fight against a stone wall. That is why we ask for the dismantlement of the tariff barriers, the road blocks which come in the way, the obstacles in the way of expension of international trade by the less developed countries.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Are you advocating *laissez faire*?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, not *laissez faire*. What we want is reciprocity. That is, when we buy more from them, they should buy more from us. There should be reciprocity in terms of trade expansion, and that is a legitimate demand, because everything belongs to the human family, the family of mankind. So, we are only asking for our right and our privilege. At the same time, we are conscious of our responsibilities. We do not say "give us our rights; we shall not fulfil our obligations". We shall discharge our obligations, international obligations, but first we should have the right, the fundamental right of every human being of access to the foreign markets, and a legitimate share *per capita*, commensurate with our economic requirements, of the international cake which is growing. If it were shrinking, we would not have asked for such a share but the cake is growing and we are being deprived of that cake. So, we are asking for a legitimate share of that expending cake of the international trade.

In that connection, we are also saying that the existing institutions are inadequate. Therefore, a world forum for discussing the problem of international trade should be created in terms of a permanent world trade conferences to be called periodically, every two years if possible, as we have said in the Tehran Conference resolution which I had the privilege to move in Tehran the other day and which has been adopted unanimously by all the Asian nations. So, we want a forum where the world trade policies can be enunciated though the detailed items could be worked out by the existing institutions. This is the object of the World Trade Conference. We want a liberalisation of all the restrictions, we want the removal of all obstacles. We want the Conference to come into being as a permanent body with a proper Secretariat to help us to evolve, to discuss, to review the policies and performances of the trade so that the less-developed countries can get a rightful place.

DEMAND No. 64—MINISTRY OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,52,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Ministry of International Trade'."

DEMAND No. 65—FOREIGN TRADE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,55,56,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Foreign Trade'."

DEMAND No. 66—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,92,88,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of International Trade'."

DEMAND No. 131—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That a sum not exceeding Rs. 55,00,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of International Trade'."

The hon. Members may now move their motions relating to the Demands under the Ministry of International Trade subject to their being otherwise admissible.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): I beg to move:

> "That the demand under the head Ministry of International Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to take steps for reduction of cost of production of various indigenous exportable commodities.* (1)]

> "That the demand under the head Ministry of International Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to streamline the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics.* (2)].

> "That the demand under the head Ministry of International Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to arrange credit facilities for the exporters.* (3)]

> "That the demand under the head Ministry of International Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to have quality control on exports.* (4)].

> "That the demand under the head Ministry of International Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shri P. K. Deo]

[*Need to insist on fair trading practices.* (5)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of International Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to set up a free trade zone at Visakhapatnam.* (6)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of International Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Working of the free trade zone at Kandla.* (7)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of International Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Working of the Commercial Sections of the Indian Embassies abroad.* (8)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of International Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Working of the Indian Council of Trade Fair and Exhibition for better publicity of our exports.* (9)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of International Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Working of the Indian Motion Picture Export Corporation Limited.* (10)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of International Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Working of the State Trading Corporation of India Limited.* (11)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of International Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need for negotiation of a general reduction in tariff barriers in various countries to facilitate the export of less-developed countries according to the action programme of GATT.* (12)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of International Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need for measures to take advantage of the tariff concessions in European Markets of Indian goods on the basis of Aide Memoire presented to the Commission of European Economic Community by the Government of India on which some agreement had been reached between EEC Member States and the UK.* (13)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of International Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to prevent declining trend of export of Indian tea in foreign markets, particularly the traditional ones.* (14)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of International Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to improve the quality of tea and at the same time reducing its cost of production by advanced technique so as to compete with Ceylonese tea.* (15)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of International Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to stop the export of crocodile, python and lizard skins and peacock feathers, deer horns and musk.* (16)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of International Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Working of the Export Risks insurance Corporation Ltd., Bombay.* (17)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of International Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Encroachment to the Handloom Export Corporation on direct trading in handicrafts and handloom products contrary to breach of assurances.* (18)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of International Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to export Indian films to African and Asian countries.* (19)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of International Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to lower the incidence of saletax and other taxes on export commodities.* (20)].

Dr. M. S. Aney: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to discuss the position of Indian foreign trade and the effect of the European Common Market on the position of the exports and Imports trade of India.* (21)].

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy (Koppal): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of International Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to appoint an independent judicial commission to issue export and import licenses.* (22)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of International Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to liberalise rules for export licenses for small traders, merchants and cooperative societies.* (23)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of International Trade be reduced by Rs. 100"

[*Need to supply International Market rates every week to all regional language papers.* (24)].

Shri Alvares (Panjim): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of International Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Principles and policies underlying International Trade.* (25)].

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These cut motions are now before the House.

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while dealing with the external trade of our country during 1963, two major features are to be welcomed. One is that our exports have increased by about Rs. 104 crores over 1962 and the second is that our trade deficit declined by Rs. 138 crores, as compared to 1962 figures. Notwithstanding this welcome feature and notwithstanding the fact that trade with Communist bloc countries has increased, the basic pattern of our trade still continues to operate, *viz.*, too much dependance on Western countries, a greater part being monopolised by U.K. and the U.S.A., the result of which is that the phenomenon of unequal prices continues to operate to our disadvantage.

This question has been dealt with in the past by the United Nations Survey Committee but, referring to this question of unequal prices even at the present time, the continuance of the relevant pattern was seen in today's *Hindustan Times* where they had dealt with the question of unequal prices. The paper says:

> "These countries" (meaning thereby the under-developed countries) "say that the prices of many primary products have declined over the years although the prices of the finished products have gone up . . . While the prices of capital goods in the world market have gone up by about 70 per cent in the last ten years, those of raw

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materials have not risen by more than 12 per cent. The prices of manganese and iron ore have particularly slumped during the last few years.

Almost 90 per cent of the exports of the less developed countries constitute primary products such as rice, tea, rubber, copra, cotton and tobacco."

Finally, it says:

> "This is hitting the foreign trade of most Asian and African countries and preventing them from improving the standard of living of their people."

The U.N. Economic Survey in 1960 gives us an idea as to the effects of this unequal prices on our country's economy.

15 hrs.

Giving figures of such unequal prices for the years 1954 to 1958, it goes on to say:—

> "To give an idea of the effects of variations in the above figures, it has been calculated that a 5 per cent rise in the average price of raw materials puts at the disposal of under-developed countries additional export revenue equivalent to all the private and public capital invested in those countries in one year."

That is the result that we see. So, when this position continues even now notwithstanding the two major welcome features, this is pregnant with the dangerous possibility, namely, that in the period of international economic recession the Western countries always are able to shift their payment burden on to us, continuing to keep us in dependence and vulnerability, *ipso facto* making it impossible to rely on exports proceeds to finance our plans. It is these circumstances that explain the amount of our trade deficit to the tune of Rs. 2,179 crores between 1957-58 and 1961-62. Now, the total upto 1963 will be about Rs. 2,900 crores.

To eliminate this colonial hang-over, we will have firstly, to eliminate the main reliance on one set of countries only; secondly, organise diversification of trade not just in terms of mere direction but on a scale which will fundamentally change our pattern of external trade.

On the question of unequal prices, now that the U.N. Trade Conference is going to meet from the 23rd March this year this question of unequal prices between the under-developed and the developed countries will come up for major discussion. I hope, as the hon. Minister said, our Government and our delegation which goes there, will take a firm stand, whehter it is in the Commonwealth Ministers' Conference or the U.N. Trade Conference, in favour of the underdeveloped countries. If we take a firm stand on this question in this Conference, I am quite hopeful that as far as the participant Communist countries are concerned, they will definitely support the cause of the underdeveloped countries. I understand that in the very preparation for the Conference the Communist countries are giving their full cooperation. But that is not the case with the Western countries. I would like to mention to the hon. Minister who is going to lead the delegation that this question of prices is going to meet with hurdles from the Western countries. *The Economic Weekly* of February 29, 1964 says:—

> "It is no secret that Britain, in common with the U.S. and other Western powers were very lukewarm about the idea of this conference, and would much rather that it had never been held."

This is what the *Economic Weekly* which is uncommitted to any party—this is not a Communist weekly—has said.

What is the reason? Why are the United States and the U.K. lukewarm about this conference? It is because in this conference the question of prices will loom large. And what is the position of Britain with regard to these prices? The same *Economic Weekly* says:—

> "The U.K. Government's attitude on commodity agreements is definitely ambivalent. While it sees the need to stabilise commodity prices, it is extremely worried that these prices may be stabilised at too high a level. As a large importer of primary products and raw materials, it is anxious to keep these prices as low as possible in order to reduce its own costs. Therefore, it is not anxious to support schemes that lead to higher prices of commodities, which, in essence, is what the producing countries want from a commodity agreement."

So, the reason or the motive, as far as the Western countries are concerned, for their being lukewarm about this U.N. Conference is clear.

I am bringing these facts to the notice of the leader of our delegation so that he may be prepared in advance to meet these obstacles and have our arguments ready which will be hundred per cent in the interest of our country and other underdeveloped countries. I wish, our delegation to champion not only the cause of our country but also to become the leader and champion of underdeveloped countries about the problems that will come up in this conference.

Coming to the declarations of our Government, our Government has been repeatedly declaring to curb monopoly by encouraging the growth of small-scale industries. Relying on this profession of the Government many people started investing in small-scale industries. Yet, what did our Government do? While allocating foreign exchange for the purpose of importing raw materials, Government allotted to the scheduled industries, mostly controlled by big business and monopolists, foreign exchange on the basis of their full capacity, whereas to the small-scale industry they made *ad hoc* allocations having absolutely nothing to do with their capacity or requirement, and which fell far short of their requirements. The result is that these small-scale industries were compelled to purchase them in black market leading to an increase in the cost of production and resultant unfair competition from the big monopolists, rendering more than 50 per cent of their capacity idle.

After the emergency the situation has worsened. Even now after repeated representations the hon. Finance Minister seems to agree to ensure only up to 50 per cent of their requirement. I would like to know this from this Government. Was it the crime of these small-scale industrialists to have taken the professions of this Government at its word and at their face value? I submit that the Government change its policy with regard to the allocation of foreign exchange for the purpose of importing raw materials in a direction that ensures allocation to full capacity as far as small-scale industries are concerned. As far as allocations to basic industries are concerned, if they fall short of their requirements, the scheduled major industries can afford to buy from the black market but not the small-scale industries. The black market is the market of the monopolists and they can manipulate it any way if they are compelled to go to the black market.

The question of nationalisation of export-import has become a major controversy in the life of the country. The moment I mention nationalisation, Shri Masani or Professor Ranga will strike the gong apprehending danger. The striking of the gong by Shri Masani will strike a sympathetic chord in the heart of our Finance Minister as well, when it is the question of nationalisation. But let us see what

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the import-export trade in the hands of foreign and Indian monopolists has turned out to be. It has turned out to be an instrument to rob the country of its foreign exchange, loot the consumers within the country and a breeding ground of corruption in higher circles. The *modus operandi* is underinvoicing and overinvoicing of exports and imports. This robbery of the nation was laid bare by certain activities of the State Trading Corporation and I must thank the STC for this. When certain items of import were exclusively canalised through the STC, it revealed that caustic soda could be imported at 57 per cent of the price involved by private importers till then; that the procurement price of soda ash could be brought down to 45 per cent; that the procurement price of Chilean Nitrate could be brought down by 20 per cent and that of mercury could be brought down by 25 per cent. Such vast difference in prices cannot be solely due to bulk purchase though that may be an aspect; Is it not obvious that the private importers were invoicing at more than the real prices?

With regard to exports it was underinvoicing that was resorted to. The loss of foreign exchange to the country because of this unfair method is calculated by an expert opinion to be of the tune of Rs. 250 crores annually. Is it not obvious that nationalisation of the external trade would conserve substantial foreign exchange for the country? Yet, what action do the Government take to check this huge fraud on this country? We are told that the Board of Trade met in 1962. What action did it take? It recognised that the solution would have to be found which would deal with the evil without hampering exports. It just recognised. Was it the need to climinate underinvoicing and overinvoicing? No, it just recognised that the solution would have to be found which would deal with the evil without hampering exports. In other words, it is an indirect threat that measures against this fraud on the country will be met by a 'Go slow' in exports.

Another measure was that a system of voluntary registration of contracts for exports was arranged. They leave it to the sweet will and pleasure of the very interests who were resorting to it. Thirdly, discussions seem to have been going on between the Department, the Ministry and the Directorate. Rome was on fire and Nero was fiddling.

An Hon. Member: Who is Nero?

Shri Umanath: Nero are the concerned people, the officers, the Director, the Ministry and the Government as a whole.

Why are these state of affairs? Why is it that the Board of Trade takes up such a position? It is because the policy of our Government is such that when a board, corporation or directorate is constituted, the representatives chosen by the Government are the blood brothers of those very unfair interests. The blood brothers of the very interests who are resorting to underinvoicing and overinvoicing are represented on the Board of Trade. Otherwise, there can be no other explanation when such a huge loss is taking place as far as our country is concerned to take such a lukewarm attitude and just put things at that.

Now, I come to another aspect. How are the private importers looting the consumers? In fact, the S.T.C. has been helpful to us in this also. The State Trading Corporation has been importing items which are imported by private sector even at present. How does the selling prices compare? I will give you a few examples. Sodium nitrate—the E.T.C's. selling price is Rs. 886 per metric tonne and the private sector whom Mr. Masani day in and day out is defending, charges Rs. 2092 per metric tonne; Pottassium Carbonate—S.T.C's selling price is Rs. 1266 as against the private sector price of Rs. 2977; Copper—S.T.C's price is Rs. 3402 as against Rs. 6420 of the private sector; Lead—S.T.C. price is Rs. 883 and that of private sector is Rs. 2000 and to crown it all, as regards tin, the S.T.C. price is Rs. 12000 while that of private sector is Rs. 40,000.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia (Sikar): How do you know that?

Shri Umanath: These are facts that I have gathered. I am always open to correction by the hon. Minister on the other side.

When Mr. Masani speaks of the defence of the rights of the private sector, he means its right to loot the consumer and the country. When our Finance Minister says that he stands for the growth of the private sector, he means the growth of this loot. Why is it that the S.T.C. has not yet been able to influence these market prices? That is another problem. It is because the major share of the imports of all these very materials are controlled by the private sector. That is why the State Trading Corporation is not able to influence even though it is able to charge a lesser price. What is the way out found out by the S.T.C.? Instead of taking over this major share from the private sector, according to the S.T.C., they are also fixing the prices higher than what they should charge, *i.e.*, on the basis of the recommendations of the Tariff Commission. That means, instead of really taking over things and making them available to the consumers at cheaper prices, the S.T.C. is also joining in the loot and having some profits to themselves.

Then, I come to the other point. This state of affairs is a means by which large-scale corruption is taking place. It is because these import and export licences are money-making magic wand that extensive corruption is rampant. As long as this source is not blocked, Nandaji's anti-corruption fight will remain a phantom.

Thus, the nationalisation will conserve foreign exchange, protect the consumers, weaken corruption and reduce our dependence on foreign aid. Instead of doing this, our Government is resorting always, off and on, to these export promotion incentive measures. Now, since 1962, the Government gave two kinds of rebates on income-tax and super tax on exports. They gave the rebate on excise duties also. They allowed them to import scarce materials for black-marketing in return for exports. That is one of the incentives for exports, *i.e.*, allowing black-market by importing scarce materials. Then, they also allowed drawback on customs duties. After giving all these incentives, what is the position? I take the example of cotton textiles which is one of the major items of export. What was its performance? As against the export worth of Rs. 57·5 crores in 1960-61, it fell to Rs. 48·3 crores in 1961-62 and it further fell to Rs. 46·5 crores in 1962-63. Notwithstanding all these incentives and promotions, the export of our basic material, the cotton textiles, is going like this. Apart from that even after these measures, even after these incentives, what about utilisation? In regard to those materials which have got tremendous opportunities for export, under-utilisation is taking place. I can give you an example. Take chemical industries, where export promotion schemes apply, where these incentives are given, and you will find under-utilisation is to the extent of 12½ per cent to 71 per cent in various materials. What is the reason for this state of affairs? The one important reason is that for the big business, profit stands above patriotism. Unless our Government looks into this, this situation cannot be rectified. To confirm that, I will give another example of oils, oilseeds and oil cakes. In 1955, the international price was higher, all rushed for exports in those items and we got about Rs. 50 crores. Those people who rushed for exports said, "We are patriotic to our country; come on all workers and farmers you must produce more because it gives us foreign exchange." So, they started exporting. Then, in 1957, when the internal price was higher than the Internatio

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nal price, suddenly the said patriotism started waning and they all rushed to the internal market and the export market fell from Rs. 50 crores to only Rs. 14-15 crores. They will rather let down the nation than let down their loot. This brings us to the question of internal prices again which we are facing every now and then. Unless the price line is held within the country, the profit promotion will guide our exports and not export promotion schemes. That will be the position.

In conclusion, I say, our pattern of external trade should change from its present leaning heavily on one set of countries; price line must be held and the export-import trade in materials needed for country's development should be nationalised. If this is not done, if these minimum essential things are not done, our country will repeatedly face, as it has been facing before, foreign exchange crisis; our economy will be subjected to price manipulations by foreign monopolies and finally it will hinder independent development of our country.

Shri Heda: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Ministry of International Trade is fortunate in a sense that it is in-charge of a person who has got a grip on the subject, who has got a practical acumen and whose vigour has been such that even in the past wherever he worked he paid us with good dividends and I would be expressing the general consensus of the House when I say that on the whole people belonging to all parties do express greater satisfaction over the performance of this Ministry.

A few years before, when the Ministry of Commerce and Industry was down-graded by bifurcating it into the Ministry of Industries and the Ministry of International Trade, I had made my remarks that this was not a good development. As the time has passed, I feel more so. On the top of it, what we find is that this year a good chunk of work has been taken away from the Minister of International Trade. When we know that a person, who is very well-conversant with his work, is doing a nice work, the work should have been added. Instead of that, the work is being taken away from him. It is time that Government rethink this whole problem and I would suggest that some of the public sector projects —I am not talking of the projects which are very major and they should be independent—which have more concern with the administration and general industrial management should be in-charge of this Ministry and I have no doubt that the socialist approach that we proclaim could be better fulfilled when such a development takes place.

The hon. Minister was good enough to give us an idea about the conference and the discussion over the prices. In fact, this is a subject that has been in the minds of the people all over the world particularly those from the under-developed countries for the past decade or more. In a few international meetings, whenever I had an occasion to meet different politicians, I found that they were serious on this point. The point is that these under-developed countries are eager to add to their exports and therefore, there is a sort of cut-throat competition. No doubt, some useful work will be done in the conference to which the hon. Minister is leading and representing our country. But at the same time, very persistent efforts will be needed, and that would be by direct talks with the under-developed countries which export raw materials or semi-finished goods as we do, and coming to certain understanding with them. In some commodities such an understanding has been arrived at, but I find that that has not been to the advantage of the exporting countries Take the case of tea, sugar and some other goods Generally, this understanding is between the exporting and importing countries, and the result is that the importing countries, being developed, always get an upper hand and rather they have been dictating terms. So, I think that there is a need for making persistent efforts, and not merely from one angle and in one sphere, but from more than one angle and on more than one sphere.

Now, I come to the question of exports, which is uppermost in our mind. It is gratifying to note that the trade gap between our exports and imports has been narrowed down by Rs. 104 crores during the year 1963, which is by no means a small achievement. However this should not give rise to any sense of complacency, because still the gap between our exports and imports is very high, being of the order of more than Rs. 300 crores a year, and it calls for continuous and sustained efforts from our side to bridge this gap as quickly as possible.

One of the major factors in the export trade is that most of our foreign trade is with UK. The trade with UK accounts for about one-fourth to one-third of our aggregate export earnings. About 70 per cent of Indian exports of manufactured tobacco go to UK while more than half of the total exports of tea, leather goods, woollen carpets, coir mats and mattings are with UK. The growth of this trade in the fifties is quite significant. In 1950 we exported to UK Rs. 140 crores worth of goods, while in 1960, our exports were valued at Rs. 174.37 crores. It is not only the growth that would give the real picture. Apart from the growth, the nature of the export is also equally important. It had been diversified broadly with the developments of the pattern of Indian agricultural and industrial production. It covers the entire range of our raw materials, primary goods, semi-processed and finished goods.

While expressing my general satisfaction over this increase in trade. I would like to make two points. The first is that I have a feeling that we are not taking full advantage of the trade that we have with UK. The preferential treatment that we get, lack of restrictions, tariff and others are such that had we desired, we could have glutted and dumped the entire UK market. Why do we not do it? I have a feeling that the reason is that we do not control this trade.

Take, for instance, the case of tea. Not only has UK a sizable interest in the tea plantations in our country, and being pioneers in the field they direct the pattern of production, but the export trade is also in their hands. In the Calcutta market, they are the masters, and since the same trading interests are there in UK which control the other tea markets of tea exporting countries, they decide and regulate the quantum of trade from India, and this goes many times against our own advantage or interest Therefore, we have to judiciously and steadfastly take measures so that this control is passed on from British hands to Indian hands and we become thereby in the real sense masters of our own exports to UK and other countries.

Secondly, we must take care to see that the balance of payments is always in our favour. If we study the figures from that angle, we find that never was it in our favour during the past few years. The best year was 1958 when the balance of payments was minus 2.24 crores. The balance of payments had been ranging widely and in 1957, it was minus Rs. 77.48 crores. Therefore, we should apply our minds from the point of view of this pattern also. If we could impress upon UK that we cannot allow an adverse balance of payments position any longer, the trade channels would get suitably adjusted. There is nothing wrong in doing so. Such a feeling exists in Japan. So, let us also

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convey our feeling to UK that we cannot allow an adverse balance of payments position, so far as our trade with UK is concerned. If that is done, then, I have no doubt that the trade as a whole will adjust itself.

The recent Geneva Conference leaves behind an impression on us that the Western, European countries would follow the same strategy as the UK is doing, that is, maintaining adverse balance of payments position in respect of us. In fact, they have been doing so with the result that our trade with the West European countries has been bringing an adverse balance of payments position. If only we convey our impression to them that we have made it a national policy not to allow such a position with any country for a long time, I am sure the trade everywhere will settle down to proper levels, and in the long range, it would be beneficial to us.

Along with the exports, the display of our products at the various exhibitions that we hold in the foreign countries are also of great importance. The display of our products in the exhibitions in foreign countries is a common method for popularising our export products. The budget provision for this item is Rs. 52,57,000. It is however, observed that in the past, in quite a number of cases, the funds sanctioned by Government were found to be in excess of the requirements of the local authorities. Take the case of Casablanca International Trade Fair in 1961 The unspent amount was of the order of Rs. 34,500. In the case of the Indian Exhibition at Accra in 1961, the unspent balance amounted to Rs 1.15 lakhs. In the case of the Leipzig Fair, 1961, the unspent balance was again Rs. 47,610. This obviously points to the need for issuing sanctions on some rational basis otherwise, such a practice of excessive sanctions not only provides a temptation for extravagance but also leads to sufficient waste.

Along with this, we have arranged certain show-rooms, and they have been doing very good work. I would submit that we should have more show-rooms in UK, in Europe, in the Arab world etc. and work them very steadfastly, and if we do so, I am certain that in the long run, these show-rooms would give us very good dividends.

Nearly one-fourth to one-third of the tea imported into Austria in 1963 was from India. Here, I would like to bring to your notice one other point, namely that our exports were not direct. They were normally made *via* London, Hamburg or Rotterdam. The quantity imported directly from India was extremely small. This points to the need of our exploring the possibility of directly exporting in all such cases, because then we may be able to supply such products at cheaper rates which may give a fillip to a quantitative increase in our exports.

Moreover, there is also this possibility. When the Indian tea goes to a particular country and from that country it goes to some other country, then that particular country which imports it first may take advantage of the fact that Indian tea has got a good name, and they may mix it with tea from some other countries, which may be of an inferior quality and which may be from the other countries which are coming up in the tea market, and, thereby, the name of Indian tea may be exploited without our getting a proper increase in our export earnings. This again is a very important factor, and from this angle, we should give as much attention to tea as is possible.

From this point of view, the import of tea machinery and packing materials becomes very necessary. There are certain countries which insist that the tea packing should be of a particular type. In fact, we have not got arrangements to pack tea in the particular way or to the particular size. Now, we must make those arrangements, because already that type of packing has gone home in that country and therefore that country will not accept our tea, however best it may be; rather, they would go on for inferior tea from other countries. Therefore, from this angle also, we should allow adequate import of tea machinery and packing materials so that our tea can find its market everywhere.

15.28 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

In this connection, the rigidity of the control over the different items of machinery and spare parts with c.i.f. value of Rs. 10,000 and diesel engine of 80 HP and generator-alternator sets of 60 k.w. and above has been relaxed by Government with effect from 1st November, 1963. This is a good step but not enough In fact, when we are allowing one per cent advantage to them of the export earnings, it should not have been restricted by this or that condition, and when the industry is making imports in the interests of increasing exports, then we should give them some sort of OGL, and we should have gone much further than the one per cent earning that we have allowed them.

Now I come to the Export Risks Insurance Corporation and similar bodies. I am glad to note that Government have come forward with greater credit facilities for exporters. They knew that our foreign trade is suffering because of such a facility being lacking. They appointed a study group on export finance in May 1962 and reviewed the credit facilities available then. The Government have already implemented the following recommendations of the study group submitted to them in April 1963; (1) Export Risks Insurance Corporation has raised its indemnity to banks in the case of their packing credit policy from 50 to 66-2|3%. This facility has helped the exports to secure line of credit from banks for the purpose of buying, processing and packing goods this time for the export market. This has already become very familiar and my own estimate is that more than Rs. 4 crores have been availed of by the exports in the last 3 months. We will soon find that the money provided will fall short of the requirements. (2) Export-oriented credit system was created by reconstituting ERIC into a full-fledged Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation. This Corporation has taken over all the jobs that Government were performing through different agencies. The Corporation has just started and it would be interesting to watch its progress. I have no doubt in my mind that its progress would be steady and it would certainly help our exports.

Since I come from Andhra Pradesh, I would like to refer to one commodity which though not exported in great quantity from my State, is of very vital importance, and that is mica. Indian mica is accepted as the best quality mica in the whole world.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: Rajasthan and Bihar also export.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: He said Indian mica.

Shri Alvares: No regional preference.

Shri Heda: I had said that it is not a very big quantity and then I said that Indian mica is accepted as the best in the world. So he should not feel about it. But let me tell him that Bihar and Rajasthan mica are far inferior to Andhra mica.

Mr. Speaker: Let his be the second best.

Shri Heda: It possesses the unique combination of elasticity, toughness, flexibility, transparency, constancy of

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volume under high heat and extreme cold, high dielectric strength and the property of splitting into thin films. Therefore, it has been exported in good quantity to USA. But the USA has been playing one trick. The trick is that they purchase from us the splittings and try to avoid paying for mica of the best quality. Therefore, the Ministry should stop the export of splittings or inferior left-overs and thereby in a way compel USA and other countries to purchase the best quality mica from us, thereby enabling us to earn the full amount of foreign exchange.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): What happens to the rest of it?

Shri Heda: In the end, I would mention a point dealt with by the hon. Member who spoke before, namely, small scale industries. These days small scale and rural industries have come up in great numbers. I would like to make one submission, that in terms of capital invested, small-scale industries are expected to give us far better production, anything between 75 and 200% more production than large-scale industries. But what is our experience? They are not able to give that result. Why? Because they are not getting the raw materials as they want. There are certain cases where a small scale industry is not able to run even for 25 days in the year. So if we are short of raw materials, if we cannot import them, for God's sake, do not give them licence, do not allow the money to be blocked and do not allow the importer of this valuable machinery the foreign exchange to get it—if production cannot go ahead.

Again, I have come across a very strange development in the name of rural industries. A friend came to me and said he had started an industry in a rural area. I asked what it was. He said Transistors. I was surprised. I asked how he could set up such an industry in such a small place. He said, 'No, no. I purchase all the components from Japan and make the case here. I assemble them and go to the market. There is a good market for it'. I asked, 'What is your problem?' He said, 'The problem is that I am not getting the components in sufficient quantity. I am able to work only 3 days in the year.

So if we want to develop rural industries, they should start rural industries which have got some base in the rural area, production or processing industries depending on rurally available resources. Starting such industries as the one I mentioned is neither here nor there. Setting up such industries in the name of small industries would rather constitute a handicap and impediment to industrial progress.

With these words, I support the Demands.

Shri P. K. Deo: Taking into consideration the important role the Ministry has to play in building up the country, it has been rightly decided to upgrade the former Department of International Trade to the status of the Ministry of International Trade and place it under a Minister reputed for his dynamism. It is the need of every country to earn foreign exchange; it is all the more great in a country which has a developing economy and is facing an unfavourable balance of trade.

So far as our country is concerned, we have not only to wipe out a deficit of Rs. 301 crores in our balance of trade this year but have at the same time to earn more to clear our mounting foreign debts to the tune of Rs. 1800 crores utilised out of nearly Rs. 300 crores authorised, and internal debts, to the tune of Rs. 5,000 crores. Unless we take sincere steps in this regard, we will be accused by posterity of selfishness and charged with following the Charvakas theory:

"यावज्जीवेत सुखम्जीवेत् ऋणंकृत्वा घृतम्पिबेत्

For earning more foreign exchange, we have to search for new markets, at the same time expand the existing ones. Trade in the international field is becoming difficult, competitive and severe. A seller's market is going to be turned into a buyer's market. Every country has been competing with others to woo their foreign buyers and to offer more attractive terms.

So far as India is concerned, most of our industries are primarily oriented to the internal market. We export only 4-5 per cent of our national products. Now it is Government's duty to make all concerned conscious of the fact that unless we export, we will perish. So the slogan of the country should be, export or perish.

Here I would cite two instances—West Germany and Japan. In the last war, these countries were completely destroyed. But they strained every nerve and made every endeavour to promote their export. Today they are not only prosperous but are extending their helping hand to developing countries like India.

The Third Plan target of our exports is Rs. 3,700 crores, which excludes the exports from Goa which come to about Rs. 90 crores. In 1961-62 and 1962-63 we have actually exported Rs. 660 crores and Rs. 693 crores respectively, recording a shortfall of Rs. 16 crores. According to the Third Plan mid-term appraisal, by the end of the Third Plan period we will be short by Rs. 90 crores. So, every endeavour should be made to reach the target fixed for the Third Plan.

Seventy-five per cent of our overseas trade is based on agricultural commodities or on agriculture-based manufactured goods. It is a good thing that realising its importance, the department has been upgraded to become a Ministry, but I fail to understand why textiles and jute, which have formed an integral part of this Ministry, have been taken over by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. I also cannot appreciate the reason why, even though this Ministry controls the activities of our various commercial missions abroad, the missions at Kuwait and Washington have been transferred to the Ministry of External Affairs.

Shri Heda referred to small-scale industries. I do not know why a stepmotherly treatment is being accorded to them so far as import of raw materials required by them are concerned. The big scheduled industries got their import quota, but the small industries are not treated on a par with them.

In the issue of import and export licences, there has been talk all over the place regarding favouritism. Without pinpointing individuals, I would only say that the whole system is wrong. We have been pointing out from these Benches that so long as permits and licences are there, there is bound to be favouritism. So, Rajaji, our revered leader, has suggested that it is high time we had a non-political, impartial body, a judicial body, properly insulated against all political pressure, to issue licenses and permits.

Considerable difficulty is experienced by trade and industry as Government's import policy is not announced simultaneously for all the items in the Red Book. In the latest book there was no mention of rayon, soda ash and steel, which led to speculation and rise in prices, and naturally advantage was taken by some of this omission.

There are two bodies functioning which advise the Government on this part of their activity, and they are the Board of Trade and the Export and Import Advisory Council. The activities of these bodies overlap and are more or less the same. So, I do

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not see why two bodies should function, separately and why we cannot have only one body.

Sometimes we see that licences are issued for countries which do not manufacture the particular goods required. For instance, a particular Indian company had to wait for 2½ years because Czechoslovakia does not produce the type of engineering goods they required. Similarly, an import licence was issued to an Indian firm to import bearings from USSR, but they could get only one type of bearing after waiting for two years, though their indent was for five types of bearings.

My remarks regarding imports will not be complete if I do not state that the Import Substitution Committee should function effectively. Due to the emergency, it is all the more imperative that we must have substitutes for imports, and that we should try to conserve our precious foreign exchange. I do not know why the technical panel for import substitution was dissolved.

Coming to exports, I would point out that cost reduction in our manufactures is of primary importance. The expert one-man committee on cost reduction, consisting of Dr. S. K. Muranjan, submitted its report on cotton textiles nine months ago, but no action has been taken so far. This ineffectiveness of the Ministry has completely belied the dynamism to which I referred earlier.

Shri Manubhai Shah: On a point of information the committee was appointed last year. The report on the textile industry was submitted only a few months back and it was an interim report. It is a very vast industry on which no committee can make a report in a short time.

Shri P. K. Deo: My information is that it submitted its report in July, 1963.

Coming to the issue of licences to industries under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, preference has always been given to industries with export potential, but I am very sorry to remark that the necessary vigilance is lacking, and there has been non-fulfilment of the export obligation on the part of the industries, which again reflects the ineffectiveness of the Ministry.

It was for the first time in the Finance Act of 1962 that relief from income-tax was given to exports, but I think it is far from adequate. In Japan, for instance, there has been in existence for a long time a scheme of accelerated depreciation on fixed assets in export figures we find that 80 per cent of our exports has been without any incentive from Government. Whatever little has been given only affects the rest of our export trade. So, I suggest that the techniques employed and the concessions given in foreign countries for export promotion should be studied and given effect to.

The export sector of our manufacturing industries has to be modernised. In jute, which is one of our main export items, and in which we have to face competition from Pakistan, 15 per cent of our mills have not yet been modernised.

Coming to tea, it is a commodity of international commerce, and it holds the pride of place in India's foreign trade. India occupies the first place in the world in acreage and production of tea, as pointed out by the Minister himself in his speech. We export 64 per cent of our produce and earned Rs. 129·60 crores. Ceylon has stolen a march ahead of us; she is capturing our traditional markets in UK and elsewhere. This is evident from the fact that since 1954 Ceylon has increased its export by 41 million kg compared to India's increase by 10·8 million kg. This is mainly due to lack of adequate propaganda of Indian tea. The picture of Indian tea is not well projected in foreign countries. Ceylon has been spending much more on export publicity on tea than our country. I do not want to go into more details. Every step should be taken to improve the quality of our tea and at the same time reduce our price. The Estimates and the Public Accounts Committees have pointed out time and again that it is no use spending money on tea propaganda inside the country. In fact we find that we should discourage Indian people from consuming more tea as tea needs to be exported to earn foreign exchange. We have been spending so much for publicity of tea by having tea centres in this country which incur losses to the tune of Rs. 1.16 lakhs last year. The Tea Board runs a tea centre in this Parliament which incurs a loss of Rs. 2,500 every year. I do not think there is need for spending money on tea promotion inside the country.

Mr. Speaker: Does he advise that we should stop it here in Parliament? Should I do that?

Shri P. K. Deo: Yes, Sir; I respectfully submit it can be done.... (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Speaker: I was asked again and again to arrange for this.

Shri P. K. Deo: Coming to tobacco, I submit that the market of cured virginia tobacco in Andhra Pradesh has completely collapsed due to the Government's policy. There has been slump in the market and nearly 5000 agricultural and three lakhs of agricultural and industrial labourers are unemployed. UK and USSR are our buyers and they are negotiating with a few exporters. Our export industries should be broad-based and all these agriculturists should be given the privilege of exporting on their own . . .

15.55 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

At the same time minimum price has to be assured for the tobacco grown. The minimum prices were declared very late this year, after the produce came into the market. This should not be repeated in future.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member must conclude now. He has taken 20 minutes.

Shri P. K. Deo: I am the only speaker of my Party, I shall take 45 minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The time allotted is only five hours; so, there is no 45 minutes. The larger Party has taken only 20 minutes.

Shri P. K. Deo: Because he did not have any material. Export price should be fixed by giving adequate support to the internal market. Region-wise in some of our major traditional markets such as West Germany, Japan, Ceylon, etc. there has been a set-back in our exports; if you study the commodity-wise export also, you will find a set-back of exports, our manganese ore, cotton textile, etc. The Minister pointed out that manganese ore is the sick child. The internal market is very limited in this field. It has a predominantly export base. In 1962-63 export earnings of manganese ore fell to less than Rs. 8 crores—lowest in the entire decade. Some fillip has however been given by the Indo-United States barter deal. Taking into account its high unremunerative cost, the STC which has been exporting manganese ore should bear a part of the losses incurred by the producer. My communist friend Shri Umanath stated that the private sector has been making huge profits without corroborating his statement with any statistics. I may point out how the monopoly system whether it is in the State sector or private sector, is harmful to the community. The STC for instance got caustic soda at Rs. 410 per tonne but sells it for Rs. 760 per tonne.

Coming to iron ore, I may say that Japan has been our buyer mainly due to the political conditions in China.

[Shri P. K. Deo]

This market should be further explored, even though lately Japanese have come to some sort of an agreement with African countries and Australia and South American countries. The Minister should see that our iron ore export to Japan should be increased in quantity in future.

The arrangements to give publicity to our products in various international fairs are far from adequate. Last year, I had the privilege to go in the Commonwealth Parliamentary Delegation and I went to the international trade fair at Lagos in Nigeria. I saw the very sorry state of affairs of our Indian pavilion. Except for a few handicrafts goods and some pamphlets of the Air India International, I think there was hardly anything which we had shown to the world of which we could be proud. Some machines produced by the HMT and other latest gadgets could have been there. But I found nothing there. Lastly, I would be failing in my duty if I do not point out in this House the voice of the dumb denizens of the forest in this country. Being a member of the All-India Board of Wild Life, I submit that absolutely a step-motherly treatment is given to the wild animals, and they are being slaughtered for the sake of export, and there has been absolutely no check on their destruction.

16 hrs.

In this connection, I would like to point out the resolution of the Board of Trade in its eighth meeting on the 6th July, 1963, and the resolution reads that "the ban on cow-slaughter affected the raw material supply of the leather industry; likewise, the restriction on the export of wild life has resulted in the falling of this trade." I think a resolution or a recommendation of this type should go to the waste-paper basket, because it deserved no consideration. If we say that cow-slaughter has to be revived, it would be a very sad day when thought is given towards that end, which runs contrary to the sentiments and goes against the very article 48 of the Constitution.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Sir, on a point of information. The hon. Member was reading out an extract rather in a disjointed manner. That is not the recommendation. It was pointed out that due to want of hides, the production went down, and that was on the analysis submitted by the Ministry, which was being reproduced. I wanted to make it clear lest a wrong impression should be created.

Shri P. K. Deo: He may reply to it later; why take my time? So, any attempt to revive cow-slaughter should not be encouraged. But at the same time, any attempt to increase the export of wild life will lead to further depredation. For the benefit of science, to develop an aesthetic sense, and for the delight of the future generation and also on grounds of ecology, there is a growing necessity for the preservation of wild life.

In this regard, I would also beg to submit that the quota of peacock feathers—the peacock, as you know, is our national bird—has been increased from two million to five million. In Gujarat and Rajasthan, a man would be lynched if he shoots a peacock. We are getting distressing news that peacocks in Gujarat and Rajasthan are being slaughtered for the purpose of peocock feather.

So far as crocodile, python and lizard skins are concerned, even though a limit has been prescribed—namely. 100 skins per year—this Ministry has been pressing on the All-India Board for Wild Life to increase the quota. These animals are very slow breeders and for the purpose of selling their skins they have been destroyed in large numbers. I submit that if the Government is sincere that these skins are to be exported, they must start large breeding farms for crocodiles, lizards and pythons, and they should not encroach on the already depleted wild life of this country.

Shri V. B. Gandhi (Bombay Central South): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we have before us the report of the Ministry of International Trade. It gives us a story of heartening progress all round. I join in the commendations that the Minister has received from other speakers who spoke before me. It is a story, as I said, of all-round progress in the field of export trade. I shall, however, today confine my remarks to two subjects: first, the appointment of an adviser for cost reduction studies, and second, the UN conference on trade and development which is to meet very shortly. Both these subjects—it is not necessary to remind this House—are of basic importance in our export trade. I must confess here that I was caught a little unprepared today. I was under the impression that the debate was to begin tomorrow. But we are always glad to have an opportunity to say a few words on international trade.

Coming to the first point—the appointment of an adviser for cost reduction studies—we do not yet have details enough to clearly appreciate the value of this appointment, but, however, we could say that any step that will help in promoting export is to be welcomed. We should, in the meantime, wait for further details. I am one of those who are a little sceptical over it—an appointment of this kind. I do not know whether such an appointment would really deal with the heart of the problem; it might deal with the periphery but it may not go to the heart of the subject. I do not want to under-rate the value of the work that will probably be achieved by this adviser's study.

The chief problem relating to costs today is the problem of inflationary pressures in this country and also the problem of the methods of taxation and finance employed in this country. We see a spectacle here, sometimes, that each Ministry is doing some kind of compartmental thinking. Some kind of compartmental thinking goes on in this country. Take, for instance, the railways. They have been going on adding or increasing their freight rates year after year; everytime there is an increase in the railway freight, we know that it leads to increases in costs of production all along the line, over a long range. It increase the cost of coal, steel and a number of products which are inter-dependent, and there is a sort of pyramiding of costs, and this kind of a structural, inflationary push-up to costs in the country has to be carefully considered.

I have pleaded in the past for some kind of a central thinking agency for this purpose. I have sometimes referred to what I have in mind in this House before—something like an Economic Advisers' Council as they have in America. I have had some correspondence on this subject with the Prime Minister and I have also had some discussion with the Chairman of the Planning Commission on this subject. But I got the impression from my discussions with them that they still consider that a proposal of this kind is too premature for this country. I hope the Mnister of International Trade will use his very large influence in this matter and see that things move in the directions which are more likely to attack a difficult problem of this sort—the problem of high cost structure in our economy.

Coming to the second point—and that is about the UN Conference on Trade and Development—we are all happy that our Minister of International Trade is proceeding and will be attending the Commonwealth Trade Ministers' Conference as well as the UN Conference on Trade and Development. We wish him god-speed and all success in his mission. This coming session of the UN Conference on Trade and Development, as has been stated in the report of the Ministry, has aroused great hopes among the

[Shri V. B. Gandhi]

less-developed countries. For centuries these less-developed countries, particularly the countries which have been producers of primary commodities, have been unable to deal with the Western and industrially more advanced countries on terms of anything like equality and that is partly because we have never been able to offer an organised front. There has always been a lack of direction and organised effort on the part of these countries producing primary products. The reasons for such lack of organisation are obvious and are such as cannot be mended immediately.

For instance, the terms of international trade have all along been against the primary producers. We see sometimes the spectacle of a contradiction. For instance, we see these industrially developed countries offering us large sums in aid. But at the same time, in their dealings with us as primary producers, that is, we as primary producers and they as producers of industrial products, we hardly get a chance to deal with them on terms of equality.

Over the decade, we see that the world trade in manufactures has increased by 72 per cent, whereas world trade in primary commodities has increased only by 12 to 13 per cent. That tells us the whole story.

We have listened to the very spirited plea that the Minister for International Trade made just a few minutes ago. His plea was for the removal of all impediments to international trade. He pleaded for the removal of tariff barriers, for the removal of non-tariff barriers, for the removal of internal duties, for the removal of restrictions of all kinds and and also for the removal of administrative controls which at present prevail in other countries.

Now, he also went on to make a forceful plea for creating a permanent world trade conference organisation in Geneva instead of a kind of conference that meets only periodically. It should have a permanent organisation located suitably.

So I would say, these two subjects are of great importance in the context of our international trade and should deserve the attention of the Ministry.

Shri Alvares: Sir, the House is fortunate in being able to discuss the issue of international trade on the eve of the Geneva Conference, where a number of delegates on behalf of government are going to put our prospects *vis-a-vis* the other countries.

International trade, Sir, attracts attention for many purposes, principally because it provides an outlet for our economy, tries to reduce the deficit in the balance of payments and also by its own repercussions generates our own internal economy. Therefore, when there is such a vast balance of payment arrears to be made up and this is going to be accentuated by the need to repay loans and the interest on them, inter-national trade comes in for our special consideration this year because of an actute situation in the country.

The export policy naturally guides what our policy on international trade should be. On the one hand, there is the crying and pressing need to export and, on the other, there is the need to develop indigenous industry. In certain respects and in certain areas there may be an apparent conflict between these two, and I would like to sound a warning that when there is a conflict, considerations of lower tariff should not arise in order that maximum export should be achieved. On the other hand, there should not be too many incentives given to exporters because that will result eventually in the flight of initiative and capital from the industries of a higher priority in our planning.

So, international trade by itself is a pattern that needs consideration. Unfortunately, the pattern of international trade has followed the pattern of international diplomacy. When considering this, we feel that international trade is locked up in three main regional arrangements.

The first arrangement is that of the "Alliance for Progress" in the south of America. The second arrangement is in the EEC—the European Economic Community which is commonly known as the Common Market. The third one is in the COMECON—that is in the Russian hegemony where countries of East Europe are re-arranged. All these three economic arrangements are exclusive and of a closed circuit area and the result has been that under-developed countries find great difficulty in penetrating the closed circuits which are meant primarily for regional development and for regional inrease in their own economy. And that is why, all over the world, every under-developed economy is demanding that these regional arrangements be scrapped entirely and whatever arrangement has to be done for the development of the under-developed economies must be on a unified and integrated world pattern

I must say that we do not have any objection for any country to make any arrangement in order to protect its own economy. But when more favoured developed economies get together in order to form a closed preserve, that must be objectionable because just as peace is indivisible, so also international trade is indivisible and must be developed on a world pattern.

It is not insignificant that France made all efforts, successful efforts, to keep out England from the European Eonomic Community, it feared that the entry of England would not merely upset the political balance but would also upset the balance of trade between England and the Commonwealth countries on the one hand, and the European Economic Community on the other. It is significant that after the development of the European Economic Community. Common Market area as it is freely called, there has been spectacular growth in this community of six nations. We find that in this closed circuit of the European Economic Community, the gross national product increased by 24 per cent, reflecting an annual growth at the rate of 5 per cent. In the same period, industrial production has risen by 37 per cent and the rate doubled by annual growth of 19 per cent. This is the phenomenal growth that more favoured economies have achieved at the cost of the under-developed economies.

Let us consider, in juxtaposition the question of the position of the other group. It is not my interest just now to make a comparison between the two, but only to point out that whatever political persuasion these different regional pacts may follow, the more developed economies in this regional pacts get the better part in the bargain. In the Comecon the position is not very much different from that of the EEC. Russia is the dominant factor in Comecon which consists of Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumanian etc. The Peoples' democracies paid 16 per cent more in 1955 than the Western European countries had paid to Russia during the same period for the same commodities. In the matter of exports, it is the same story. In the majority of cases, in 41 instances, the Comecon countries exported to Russia at prices that were lower than the prices paid to Western European countries. As a result of the total transaction, with the junior partners of the Comecon countries under this arrangement, Russia gained by 413 million roubles. In a majority of cases, all the Comecon countries were paid less for similar imports than Russia paid for imports from West European countries, and the net result was that Russia, a member of the Comecon, benefited due to the discriminating treatment to its members, by about Rs. 40 crores in one year.

This only shows that whether it is the "Alliance for Progress" in the South of America, whether it is the

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European Economic Community in the West of Europe or the Comecon, the tendency is for all developed countries to progress and to protect their own economies at the cost of the junior partners.

Therefore it is very necessary that the representatives of the Government of India make a very strong plea for the scrapping of all these regional economic pacts, just as we have made hitherto strong pleas for the scrapping of all political pacts, whether they be the NATO or the Warsaw Pact, in their own spheres. Then only, I think, world trade can be arranged on an entirely free basis, and the underdeveloped economies can have their own share of the world trade in order that they may catch up with and make up for the backlog of economic development in the many years that they have lost.

There is a tendency among the more developed countries to put up tariffs against light manufactures, and it is in this precise sphere of light manufactures that the underdeveloped countries can now compete. If the developed countries put up these tariffs—they have already done so,—and keep on maintaining them,—the result will be that the underdeveloped countries will not be able to trade as much as they can because as far as the sophisticated imports or exports are concerned the underdeveloped countries are at a decided disadvantage. It is, therefore, necessary that at this international conference in Geneva, which is to be held next week, the representatives of the Government of India should make a plea that, pending the scrapping or the elimination of these regional pacts, the "Kennedy Round" of negotiations, as it is commonly called, should not be made merely to effect a relaxation of imports with the European Economic Community, but that the "Kennedy Round" should be aimed at providing free trade and preferential trade tariffs for underdeveloped countries wherever and howsoever they may exist.

It was the intention of the late President Kennedy, when the American Congress passed the Bill authorising him to reduce any tariff by 50 per cent of what existed at the moment, to break the stranglehold of the European Economic Community, and if America has to do justice as a major economic power for the development of the underdeveloped economies, it is necessary that the "Kennedy Round" of negotiations should be extended similarly.

After all, in the present circumstances of underdeveloped countries they realise that it is better to provide for development through international trade than to rely upon aid and loans from developed countries. Obviously, the former choice is much better because not only is there an economic base against imports and payment of loans, but it conduces more to self-respect because underdeveloped countries do not always have to rely upon aid clubs and the like for their own particular development.

In addition to the scrapping of both these regional economic arrangements, it will be necessary to effect an equitable distribution of the total volume of international trade between the developed and the underdeveloped economies. I am aware that the developed economies, for some reason or the other find themselves in peculiar difficulties. The instance of the West German economic situation is a case in point. Over-production has resulted in unemployment and the financial wizard of the West German economy had to resort to curtailment of the total number of working hours in order that employment could be maintained up to a regular standard. Whatever the arrangements that have to be made, they have to be made by taking into consideration the needs of all the developed and underdeveloped countries also and a preferential treatment has to be given to the needs of the underdeveloped countries so that they can catch up with economic development which has by-passed them for the past many years. In addition to this, I realise that while a plea is made for the elimination of regional economic arrangements, that may not be achieved so soon and until such time India and other underdeveloped economies should be able to make bilateral contracts so that wherever it is possible they may be able to make their own separate arrangements for exports both in order to close the gap in the balance of payments and in order that the export promotion itself should generate newer economies in their own respective countries. While considering this situation, it is unfortunate that we find that the major volume of trade of this country is with the more developed countries, and less with the countries of Africa and Asia. In the statistics drawn from the report of the Ministry of International Trade, we find that the total imports from developed countries were worth Rs. 822 crores as against Rs. 264 crores from the countries of Asia and Africa. As regards exports, the position is similar. While we exported Rs. 525 crores worth of commodities to the developed countries, we exported only Rs. 240 crores worth of commodities to the Asian and African countries. This situation calls for a readjustment in the total direction of trade and I am sure that if the countries of Africa and Asia can come together in one big pool like ECAFE, it will be possible for this country to increase its exports to these countries *vis-a-vis* developed countries, so that by increasing these exports on a mutual basis these countries in Asia and Africa can also be benefited by this arrangement.

Naturally, the volume of international trade is also dictated by the amount of exports that we shall have to achieve during our Third Five Year Plan period. The development imports in the Third Five Year Plan amount to about Rs. 2,100 crores; as far as maintenance exports and imports are concerned, they are to the order of Rs 3,700 crores and food imports are to the extent of Rs. 600 crores. This is a fantastic amount of money locked up. Therefore, it will be necessary for the Government to develop more and more the export-oriented industries so that the gap in the balance of payments can be speedily closed up. I know that is difficult. I know that underdeveloped countries, particularly our country, have great difficulties in this respect. The developed countries are by themselves trying to shut out these exports. But nevertheless it will be necessary for us to see that these exports are stepped up, provided that in the first instance there is no depression of agricultural prices in order that larger and larger amount of agricultural exports can be made by depressing their prices, and secondly that the incentives for exports are not of such a character that they invite industrialists to take up certain types of export industries at the cost of other planned development.

Thirdly, there is just one more point to which I would like to refer and I will have done; and that is to the economics of the State Trading Corporation. The idea of the STC was mooted by my party many years ago, in 1952 in the election manifesto that we then formulated. The STC, therefore, has been our concern. But two instances, which are illustrative—not a general case—of the manner in which the STC functions need some attention. For instance, there is the profit made on cement. It may be argued that it was necessary to make profits, but if I understand correctly, the profit on cement is not made by actual distribution by the STC—I am open to correction if that is so—but it was entirely and notionally a tax on total distribution of cement in this country. In the manner in which it is levied, it is almost an excise duty. I do not know why this revenue should accrue to the STC when it has nothing to do with—again, I am open to correction—the actual distribution of cement in the country. There is also the question raised by the Public Accounts Committee of the fantastic rent paid by the offices of the STC. I do not

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want to exaggerate this issue out of all proportions, but I do want to say that public-sector undertakings have been established in this country for specific purposes, and if a public-sector undertaking commits the same unabashed mistakes that capitalists commit, I do not think that Government are doing a service either to the spirit or to the organisation of public-sector undertakings. Therefore, I appeal to Government that, in both these instances and such like ones, they should make a thorough examination so that the public-sector undertakings in this country, and the STC in particular, are held up as models for all industries and industrialists in this country to copy.

Shri Hem Raj (Kangra): The Minister of International Trade has to be congratulated on the fact that within a short period of the coming into being of his Ministry, he has been able to give a good account for the economy of the country by boosting up the exports and by reducing imports. At the same time, so far as the ECAFE countries and Africa are concerned, he has himself admitted that there is a great lee-way to be made up, and moreover, when there is some competition also from China and Japan . . .

Shri Manubhai Shah: On a point of information. Our exports to the ECAFE countries have increased during the current year by Rs. 45 crores; it is only in the case of Africa that our exports have gone down.

Shri Hem Raj: I did not say that we had not increased our trade to the ECAFE countries, but I said that a great lee-way had to be made up. I hope that greater attention will be paid to making up the deficiency which has been indicated in Appendix VII of the Report.

So far as the report of the Estimates Committee is concerned the Tea Board has come in for a handy criticism by the Estimates Committee. When the consumption of tea has increased internally and at the same time we have also to speed up our exports to other countries, it is very necessary that a phased programme for the expansion of the tea industry should have been formulated. For the last so many years, the Tea Board has not woken up to this necessity. It is only during the last two years that they have begun to take greater interest.

So far as the criticism by my hon. friend on the Opposition is concerned, it is not true that our exports have not risen.

The report of the Tea Board itself makes it clear that tea exports have risen from 1961. Ceylon has been boosting up her export also, but India has not lagged behind. At the same time, when we are in competition with a neighbouring country and when production is needed both for internal consumption as well as for export, the need for planned expansion of the tea growing area is very urgent. In this connection, the Estimates Committee has rightly observed in some States, especially Punjab, UP, Himachal Pradesh and Madras, the area which could have been much increased has neither been increased nor given any impetus or development. It was very necessary or the purpose of expansion of the tea growing areas to have a techno-economic survey. But this has been done only in a few areas for the present and that too only in the last two years. So I would request the hon. Minister to impress upon the Tea Board the desirability and necessity of taking greater interest in this direction. So far as the small tea growers are concerned, a techno-economic survey of areas should be undertaken as early as possible.

From the figures supplied by the Board, I learn that Ceylon has got the biggest number of small tea growers. In the tea statistics of 1962, the number of small holdings in

Ceylon is given as 97,497 out of a total of 1,00,617. If small growers can be helped to prosper in Ceylon, I do not see why India where the number of such growers is, roughly, taking both north and south, not more than 9,000, should also not give greater impetus to them for greater production in terms of certain incentives.

In the report itself, so far as development measures are concerned, the same words are used every time—the question of liberalisation of the terms and conditions for the grant of loans for tree planting schemes and the supply of machinery for irrigation, equipment under the hire purchase scheme is under the consideration of the Government. Every time these words appear, but details are not given clearly in the report. I would request that in future more details may be given so that one may be in a position to understand as to what improvement has been made in the terms of these different kinds of loans, so that a Member looking into these things may be able to suggest something more than what has so far been granted. The proposal is there for the setting up of a Tea Research Institute. Formerly there were two private research institutions, one in the north and one in the south, but I understand that both these institutions used to charge very heavy fees for the experiments carried out by them for the tea growers. So, if this Tea Research Institute comes into being, the tea growers will be in a better position to take advantage of the experiments that are made there.

The Estimates Committee has made a valid criticism, which I hope the Ministry will take note of, that in the Annual Report of the Tea Board, a comprehensive picture should be given of the development of the different areas, rather than simple enumeration of facts of what the Tea Board has done in the form of statistics.

Lastly, I want to say something about my own area of Kangra valley and Himachal Pradesh. According to the report of the Tea Boad, the number of small tea growers in this area is 1,200, but private sources put the figure at 2,600. So, in the first place I request the Tea Board to make a survey of the tea estates.

Secondly, I want that the techno-economic survey of the area should be taken up at an early date to rehabilitate the industries of the area.

Thirdly, so far as the hire-purchase, irrigation and finance schemes are concerned, the Punjab Government has sent certain recommendations to the Tea Board as well as the Central Government for their modification in respect of areas which are backward where the average produce is not more than 278 k.g. per acre, so as to help the tea growers of such areas. There are also certain other recommendations made by the Punjab Government regarding the supply of improved implements for tea gardens, subsidy for fertilisers, establishment of more co-operative factories etc.

The Government has established a factory at Bir in Kangra District, which will serve both Punjab and Himachal Pradesh, and it has also reduced the excise duty from 15 to 10 nP. I congratulate the Ministry on taking these steps, but I request the Tea Board as well as the Government to set up some more factories in that area, as well as common facility units at Banuri, so that it may serve the whole of the Kangra valley.

An attempt should also be made for the renovation of at least one factory in that area. There are hardly ten or fifteen big tea growers. To encourage all those others who have not got big estates to take loans, this is necessary, because at the present rates of interest they are not able to get loans.

[Shri Hem Raj]

I have always been pressing for the creation of a separate zone so far as green tea area of the North is concerned. I understand that the Tea Board is also agreeable. So, I request the Government and the Minister to look into this.

I think that the hon. Minister, while attending the meeting at Manila of the ECAFE countries, has gained the confidence of countries represented there, by getting more co-operation for intra-regional trade. While attending the World Conference I hope he will have the support of ECAFE countries and gain more and more for the under-developed countries. With these words I support the demands of this Ministry.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: The Ministry of International Trade deserves whole-hearted congratulations on its fine performance in 1963. But for Chinese aggression its performance would have been better. Then there was the European Common Market also. I do not know whether according to the Communist Member, Shri Umanath, company is the sole selling agent for the items he mentioned; if an enquiry were to be made half of what he said about the prices will be found to be wrong. For instance, he referred to incentives for exports. If he went through the report, he would have found that no incentives were given on 80 per cent of our exports; on 17 per cent alone, incentives were given. The rest 3 per cent was against barter. In other countries even cash vouchers are given as incentives for exports. We are not giving that. Suppose, we export textiles; we give incentives for bringing dyes, chemicals, etc. So he was not right when he said that we gave so many export incentives. During the last year, exports have increased by Rs. 110 crores while imports decreased by Rs. 3 crores; so our trade deficit has been reduced by Rs. 145 crores compared to 1962. We could have done better if conditions were favourable. On the one side there is Pakistan; on the other there is China; for defence purposes we have to import some materials which we would not have imported during the normal days.

Something was said about our tea exports and internal consumption of tea by Shri P. K. Deo. Because of unfavourable weather conditions, our tea production could not increase last year; we were only able to produce, as the previous year, 344 million kilos; in spite of that we exported 12 million kilos more and we got Rs. 10 crores from tea exports, we got Rs. 135 crores as against Rs. 125 crores in 1962. Our internal consumption did not rise in spite of the increase in population. I feel that we might go up to 408 million kilos, as per our programme in 1967 if we increase production. Although the tea board is doing its best by giving tea plantation machinery and finance. 110 applications have been received for tea plantations finance scheme for Rs. 483 lakhs and 150 applications for hire purchase schemes for Rs. 202 lakhs.

Another thing necessary is to give more incentives to new plantation. In other industries there is a development rebate. In the same way, I request the hon. Minister to look into the matter and give incentives for the new plantations, and, if necessary to give some tax holiday or, let the amount spent for new plantations be put in the revenue account, so that there can be some enthusiasm to go in for new plantations. Otherwise, with the present taxations, I do not think that people will go in for new plantations for tea, and I do not think that we may be able to reach the target which we have fixed, namely, 408 million pounds by 1967.

Mention was made about the Tea Board. I am a member of the Tea Board, and I know the difficulties of the Tea Board. I am sure that the Tea Board, definitely after October, 1962, at least, has done a marvellous work. During the Chinese aggression in 1962, some of the border tea-gardens were affected. The garden people came leaving the machineries and gardens. Tea plantations work came to an absolute stand-still. The Chairman of the Board took the trouble and, in spite of the dangerous times, went and saw personally to the things that needed attention; the banks were withdrawing the amounts, but the Ministry intervened and persuaded the banks that they should not create chaos at that time. After that also, the Tea Board is doing good work.

Mention was made by Shri Hem Raj about the Estimates Committee. I do not know how the Estimates Committee has said that the Tea Board has not done much for the new plantations. That is not the Tea Board's work. The Tea Board can finance by the hire purchase system to buy machineries. But the Tea Board would not come in otherwise. In respect of the small gardens also, the Tea Board had some scheme and it helped the small gardens to some extent. If some suggestions are put before them, they might attend to them.

Some hon. Members mentioned about the Ceylonese tea. The conditions are different in respect of Ceylonese tea and Indian tea. Ceylon is a small country with big production of tea having enough for the purpose of export. Ours is a country with 450 millions and our internal consumption of tea is growing every year. We have to watch both sides; we cannot send out all our tea without making tea available here. Yet, our exports are increasing, and there is no reason why our exports will not increase. If necessary, the Ministry should be ready to give some incentives for tea export as is given in the case of textiles and other commodities.

Then about the STC. The STC has shown a profit of Rs. 4 crores or so with a paid-up capital of Rs. 2 crores. Last year also, they showed a profit, and this year the profit shown is more. Last year, it was Rs. 384 lakhs; this year, it is Rs. 436 lakhs. It should not be a profit-making body; at least, it should not make profits to this extent; with a paid-up capital of Rs. 2 crores, it shows a profit of Rs. 4 crores! It is profiteering. After all, we accuse the private sector of profiteering. But what is this body doing, if it is not profiteering? It has got a paid-up capital of just Rs. 2 crores. They have got a monopoly and with that monopoly, they make such big profits. I think the STC should spend that money by subsidising exports.

Shri Manubhai Shah: On a point of information; Rs. 180 crores is the turnover.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: The turnover might be so much, but it is with the help of the Government; they have special quotas. That does not mean that with a capital of Rs. 2 crores, they should make this much profit. This does not give a good look. If an individual businessman makes so much profit then the Government will accuse him or the Members will accuse him. So, the STC should spend money back in exports.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj (Wardha): The Government will take so much less tax from you. (Interruption).

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: The hon. Member from the Opposition, Shri Umanath, was saying that the private sector was doing all sorts of wrongs. I do not know what they are doing. If they are under-invoicing, they must be penalised. There should not be any pity shown to them. But one thing which hinders our exports is the customs. The cases are lying there for months and months for investigation, but nothing is being done, and the people are harassed. I think for one year some cases are lying, but nothing has been done so far. There were so many complaints in jute exports.

[Shri Rameshwar Tantia]

The Jute Commissioner was given powers that the contracts should be examined, so that there may be no trouble at the time of export. In the same way, in regard to other exports also, the contracts and prices may be examined. But after that, customs officials seizing the papers, keeping the papers without going through the cases, etc. should be stopped. Otherwise, exporters will have a panic in their mind. Any customs official will go into any premises, seize the papers and keep them with him, with the result that the cases are pending for a very long time. That should be stopped if we want to increase our exports.

17 hrs.

In some of the commodities like manganese ore, chrome ore, ferro-manganese ore, etc. exports have reduced. I do not know the reasons for this reduction. We cannot lose our exports at any cost. With the huge profits made by the STC, they can subsidise these exports.

Our export target is Rs. 840 crores and we have approached Rs. 790 crores this year. I think we might go up to Rs. 840 crores with due efforts. Rs. 250 crores worth of jute and textiles were exported during 1963. But I do not know why jute and textile have been taken away from the Ministry of International Trade and given to the Industry Ministry. These two items were major exporting items. I think this transfer will affect definitely the export of these two commodities, because the Ministry in charge of exports should have the final say as to what incentives they are giving for exports, in what way export should be made and so on. If there are two or three Ministries dealing with it—the International Trade Ministry, the Industry Ministry and the Agriculture Ministry—our exports cannot go up in these ways. There should be a composite Ministry for all the exportable things. That Ministry should have final say as to how much we want to export and how much we want to keep for our country.

Our Prime Minister has very rightly said:

> "If we want to earn money by export, we must do without things here and export them. It is not a question of surpluses. I want to lay stress that we must starve ourselves of goods and export them to get foreign exchange."

So, we must make all efforts and find out ways and means of reaching the target of Rs. 840 crores by 1966. We have to find out how smoothly it can be achieved. Jute exports alone accounted for Rs. 160 crores. In spite of Pakistan giving so many incentives to jute manufacturers for export we are not giving anything like that in India. We were exporting textiles worth Rs. 60 to Rs. 70 crores, including woollen and cotton textiles. So, if we want to export more, the Ministry of International Trade should have these departments—jute and textiles—so that they can have a final say as to what incentives are needed, how to compete with other countries, etc. There should be a composite Ministry for this instead of a bifurcation.

The Ministry has established two functioning bodies—Board of Trade and the Export Promotion Council. Industrialists and traders from all over India have been represented in them. Now I will point out one difficulty which should be removed. If a businessman wants to visit a foreign country to find out the chances of export, the Finance Ministry do not give even Rs. 500 or Rs. 1000. I think our industrialists and traders should visit other importing countries from India, so that they can find out new markets. So, the Ministry of International Trade should request the Finance Ministry to be more lenient towards people who want to go abroad, not for sight-seeing, but for finding out new markets. They should be given reasonable facilities so that they can go, find out new markets, see what are the things to be exported there and so on, so that our export can increase.

Shri Kappen (Muvattupuzha): Sir, in supporting this Demand for Grants, I take this opportunity to congratulate the Ministry for the splendid achievement that they have made during 1963. The fact that our exports have gone up by Rs. 104 crores and our trade deficit has gone down by Rs. 138 crores is a matter for great satisfaction.

The Ministry's report for 1963-64, on page 33, mentions that the export of Indian tea to the world market has increased from 214 million kilograms to 223 million kilograms in 1963. Again, the same report mentions that the export to U.K., which is our principal purchaser, has gone up by 9 million kilograms. At the same time, the Estimates Committee has voiced its deep concern in the declining trend of the export of Indian tea to the world market. I do not know how these statements can be reconciled with each other. If only the Ministry had cared to study the total annual purchase of tea by U.K. and other tea purchasing countries during the last ten years and the percentage of Indian tea to the total purchase every year, I think the Ministry would have agreed with the Estimates Committee's report. It is very clear, if we examine the purchases during the last ten years, that U.K. and other countries which were purchasing Indian tea has begun to show a preference for tea of other countries like China, Ceylon, Africa etc. If this trend is to continue, I should like to assure the House that the Indian tea industry, which is the most important foreign exchange earner, will be very seriously hit. I, therefore, urge upon this Ministry to go into this question and find out the reason for this declining trend and suggest remedies for that. If the Indian tea is produced at the cost of production at which it is produced today, I can assure the House that Indian tea will not be able to compete with tea from other countries and it will go out of the world market.

Coming to another export commodity, namely, rubber, I feel that this Government is going in the wrong direction. The Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals has issued a circular to the rubber manufacturing industry intimating that if they purchase synthetic rubber they will be allowed to import an equal quantity of natural rubber from outside. I do not understand why the Government should go to subsidise the synthetic rubber production. The Government is taking upon itself the duty of selling synthetic rubber that is produced in the country. The manufacturers, if left to themselves, naturally will choose natural rubber. The reason is that the cost of synthetic rubber is Rs. 4·25 per pound while the cost of natural rubber is only Rs. 1·5 for the best grade. Naturally, the industries will prefer that.

Then, I do not understand why the Government should take the responsibility of selling synthetic rubber and subsidising it. Of course, the Minister will come forward and say that there is a gap between production and consumption in the country. But how did the gap occur? Who is responsible for it? That is a matter to be gone into.

From a paper supplied to me by the Ministry I find that at the end of October November 1963 the total area under cultivation of rubber is 3,61,139 acres. Of this, 3,40,296 acres are in Kerala. So, it will be clearly seen that this is an industry which is concentrated in that State. It has a very great impact on the economy of that State. The employment potential of this industry is probably the greatest on acreage basis. As Kerala has to face a very big unemployment problem, if this industry is hit in any manner, it will create confusion and trouble for that State.

[Shri Kappen]

The rubber plantation industry had its beginning in India in the early part of this century. Since then, during the short period, it had many vicissitudes to face. The economic depression of 1920 to 1930 hit this industry very hard and large areas which were planted with rubber were converted into other crops. But the International Rubber Restriction Agreement stabilised prices. Since then the development of this industry has been fairly steady. Now, during the last fifteen years, a scheme has been under way for replanting with selected planting material areas which were earlier planted with unselected planting material with a view to increase production. During these 15 years, even accepting the exaggerated statement of the Rubber Board, the maximum percentage that has been re-planted is only 38·5 per cent of the total area under plantation. The Rubber Board fixed a target of 46,500 acres to be re-planted between 1957—62. The actual area re-planted is only 19,000 acres. So, it will be clearly seen that an industry which should have and could have met the increasing demand of the manufacturing industry, has completely failed. Who is responsible for it? Has the Ministry gone into this question? Are the growers responsible for it?

There are 60,000 small growers in this country. The economic instability and incapacity of these small growers and their incapacity to get the prices fixed by the Government has been brought to the notice of the Plantation Enquiry Commission of 1955 and they have mentioned it in their report. Yet, the small growers are not getting the price fixed by the Government. They are placed at the mercy of the trader and the manufacturer. The House should remember that 61 percent of the area under cultivation is in the possession of the small holder. If the small holder is to be left at the mercy of the trader and the manufacturer, will he have any incentive to produce more? Will he have any incentive to replant with better material so that production may increase? Yet, nothing has been done for him.

Then, again, when there is a gap of 23,000 tons between consumption and production, Government is attempting to produce synthetic rubber. I would like to examine the economics of production of synthetic rubber as compared to that of natural rubber.

There is one synthetic unit now which has gone into production. Rs. 15 crores is the authorised capital of that unit; Rs. 4·5 crores is its subscribed capital, of this the Indian investment is only Rs. 3·375 crores and for an Indian investment of Rs. 3·375 crores the remuneration to be paid for foreign collaboration during ten years is Rs. 6·03 crores. Just compare the two things. On an investment of Rs. 15 crores we will compare the economics of synthetic production and natural production.

In the case of synthetic production 80 per cent of the investment will have to be spent for foreign exchange and for a country which is very very short of foreign exchange will it be wise to go in for synthetic production while the foreign exchange need for natural production is zero? Again, the investment for employment in India in the case of synthetic production is only 15 per cent while in the case of natural production it is 70 per cent. I am not speaking about the indirect employment; I am speaking about the direct employment.

Again, the percentage of the actual income to be spent in India for payment to labour is only 20 per cent in the case of synthetic production while it is 70 per cent in the case of natural production. The raw materials required for synthetic production much of which has to be imported—and that involves foreign exchange....

Shri Manubhai Shah: There is nothing to be imported for making synthetic rubber. All the alcohol made in U.P., Bihar and other places will be used. It is only on a point of information. I do not want to take time to contradict him, but much of the figures that he has given are not very correct.

Shri Kappen: I have quoted these figures from the Rubber News of 1961; if those figures are wrong, those who publish it are responsible for it.

Shri Manubhai Shah: In the House we are discussing serious matters and I am really giving him the correct information that there is nothing to be imported as far as making synthetic rubber is concerned. Then, the cost is not Rs. 4 as he mentioned. The difference in price at an early stage as a result of slump in the price of natural rubber is only 30 to 40 per cent and that also will go.

Shri Kappen: What is the price per pound of synthetic rubber? Is it not Rs. 4·25?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is per kilo and for the other one he gave the per pound price. When you compare, you compare both either per kilo or per pound.

Shri Kappen: Admittedly, there is 50 per cent difference between the prices of natural rubber and synthetic rubber. If there is no difference, why should you go in for subsidising it?

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: What is the point that he is making?

Shri Kappen: I am making the point that the Government should not go in for synthetic production. They should concentrate upon the natural production. It is possible to fill up the gap in natural production provided the Government had taken to a bold policy of replanting and subsidy had been properly paid.

Take the case of the subsidy. I can speak from experience. It is very difficult to get subsidy, even though Government is giving subsidy. It was given parsimoniously. At first it was to Rs. 400, then to Rs. 700 and now it has been raised to Rs. 1,000. Anybody knows that with Rs. 200 or Rs. 400 it is not possible to replant. I am one who has replanted and I have not got a pie of subsidy. Even though I applied for it, on technical grounds it was rejected. At the same time people who have not replanted any rubber at all have got large amounts of subsidy. These things are going on. Then how can you blame the growers if they have not produced it? Just go int othese matters, study them, find out the remedy and let the small growers get a real good price.

So, I suggest, three important things to be done immediately. The first thing is to assure the grower a fair price for a fairly long period. The second thing is for the Rubber Board to establish purchasing depots in various parts of the country so that the small grower may not be left at the mercy of the manufacturer or the trader. The third thing is to have a bold policy of replanting and necessarily to go about it energetically. Wherever there is red tape and corruption eliminate those things. Let the small grower get a fair price. Let him get the subsidy at the proper time and without difficulty. I can assure the House that the plantation industry will be able to fill up the gap. The hon. Minister would say that it would take 7 to 8 years. After all, you have had 15 years and what have you done? I can assure the House that the gap will be filled up in 7 to 8 years time.

Shri L. N. Bhanja Deo (Keonjhar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while speaking on the Plan appraisal, I had already congratulated the Ministry for their fine performance for the expansion of our export trade. So, I shall not tread on the same footsteps of mine, I am rather unhappy to say that this Ministry which had been doing such a good job of work has been

[Shri L. N. Bhanja Deo]

shorn off two items of export which had been practically built up by this Ministry. It is just like somebody planting a tree and when the fruit is ready he is deprived of enjoying the benefits thereof. One can well imagine what must be the feeling of the Minister and the Ministry concerned in this regard.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Government is **indivisible.**

Shri L. N. Bhanja Deo: Government may be indivisible. But the policy of one Minister and the other Minister is surely divisible. While one might be going in one tangent, the other might go on the other tangent which will not be beneficial for the economy of the country and the international trade as a whole.

After having said that, I will make some suggestions. The House has had the benefit of hearing the hon. Minister. Because of what the hon. Minister has told us and what many Members who preceded me have stated, there is not much to say about the pattern of our international trade because we are all one in that. The international trade should expand not to the detriment of the under-developed economy which is the goal of both the hon. Members from the side I represent and the other side as well. Therefore, I restrict myself to certain patterns of international trade which are in the limelight now, like, the iron ore which gives us much needed foreign exchange and in that context it is a very happy feature that the ports both on the western and the eastern coast are being developed to off-take the growing export of iron ore that will be developed which I understand, as given by the Ministry, will be about 17 million tons and that also is being geared up to take another 2 million tons including the export from Goa. It is a very happy feature particularly with the ports on the eastern part of India from Madras right upto Haldia including the port in the region I come from which is being developed. Of course, the hon. Minister will pardon me if I mention particularly about the Paradeep port which is being developed only as a State concern though it is now proposed to be taken as a deep sea port. We have no quarrel with the ports of the other States. Probably, an hon. Member from Andhra, Shrimati Yashoda Reddy misunderstood me while I was speaking on the Plan appraisal. She thought that probably I was trying to take some ore which is being conventionally exported from Vishakhapatnam to be undertaken under the Paradeep port. We have no such grouse or quarrel with any State. The ore that will be produced in Orissa itself can justify the growth of a port. In that connection, I would request the hon. Minister to consider whether we should not have bigger chartered liners, and whether when the port facilities are developing, we should not undertake there what are called 'turn-around-arrangements' so that the bigger liners which are chartered for taking iron ore can bring the commodities that are required in those particular regions. That will not only develop the economy of those areas but will also give a fillip to our international trade.

In that context, I would also mention a word about the working of study group. Though there is a mention about them in the report to the effect that the Ministry is developing such study groups, yet, I should suggest to the hon. Minister that study groups should also be established in relation to other Ministries which deal with the pattern of trade, like the Ministry of Transport, the Ministry of Railways and so on; we should also have a study group as to what subsidies should be given to what particular industries or what railway freight concessions should be given to particular industries to develop them. These things should be considered as a related whole and processed as such so that when we enter the next Plan period, there will be no inhibitions and there will be nothing lacking in our Plan of development that we propose for the expansion of our international trade.

Besides, I would like to suggest one other thing for the consideration of the hon. Minister and his Ministry. At present, we are only taking up the export of the conventional items of export. Of course, we are trying to develop the other new items of export, but we are not going into them so very well as to build up our economy so that when the country is fully developed, we can expand our export trade and profitably export these goods to the other under-developed countries. I would mention here particularly items like machinery, chemicals, chemical intermediates, electrical goods and porcelain. Porcelain is coming up very well in our country and it can compare very well with the foreign porcelain. Especially, the procelain that we produce in Bengal, Kerala and also in Gujarat in Jamnagar can hold their ground very well. I do not understand why we are not paying enough attention to the development of these items of export which will considerably augment our much-needed foreign exchange.

Then, I come to the STC. While speaking on the mid-term appraisal of the Third Plan, I could not do full justice to it due to want of time. Of course, within the short time that was available to me, I was a bit too harsh. Of course, they have been doing something; though I would not say that they have done an entirely good job, they have considerably developed certain items of trade. But I am sure hon. Minister will agree with me that yet they have not had the pleasure of clicking the rifle on their own shoulders, though I am afraid they are doing it on the shoulders of others, which is not so good because one does not have the shock and the pleasure of firing a rifle which one would have if one did it on one's own shoulders, by going through the fun of sometimes being successful and at times, of course, facing failure which is but a natural feature of trade.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may continue his speech tomorrow.

17.30 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, March 17, 1964/*Phalguna* 27, 1885 (*Saka*).

GMGIPND—LS II—2486 (Ai) LSD—25-3-64—980.